Mr Matthew Weaver

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1797. [N° 1825.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

SCHOOL.

WANTED to teach a small School, a Man of a good moral Character, who can teach Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for which generous Wages will be given. Whoever is disposed to undertake that Trust, may apply to

BENJAMIN GARDINER.

Middletown, April 3 1797.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of new GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise, Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

ALSO.

Just Received, by Capt PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM

A small Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Peafe; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radish; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; Large double Pink, &c.

For Sale, by

GEORGE CHAMPLIN,

CLEAN Ruffia HEMP,
Ruffia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON,
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the beft Quality, by the Hogfhead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

For Sale, by

Chriftopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruffia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogfhead.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,
Firth RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's, No. 2
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

November 22.

For Sale, by

William & Tho. Handy,

at their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

From CARY & MARKLAND's (Philadelphia) *Daily Advertiser.*

IN our paper of Monday we gave the two paragraphs from the Minerva, the object of which was to stimulate Americans to resent their own flag, by considering its union with any foreign one; which would be equally a badge of servility, and as contemptible as the paragraphs the following observations are made in

PORCUPINE's GAZETTE.

"Contrary to the spirit that generally prevails in this paper [the MINERVA] I am sorry to say, there is more of vulgar prejudice and mistake in the above quoted paragraph, than there is either of justice or good policy.—The union of the flag of the United States with that of Great-Britain or of France, could reflect no disgrace on either party, if the principle of intention was honourable: if done with a view to repel aggression from a common foe, it would be wise and just. *The quo animo*, the intention of the act, is what stamps its character. Should either of their flags be unfurled as a standard of discord and anarchy; to rally malecontents against the government, and incorporate them to revolution, to which it would really be an act of treason; and when it screams from the vessels of sea robbers, who are daily plundering and pillaging the commerce of America, without any reasonable provocation, to tolerate it even on our land or waters, deserves a worse name than that of *a downright perfidious business*: it really betrays a mind prepared to receive the yoke. But to unite the American eagle with the British lion against an ambitious and determined enemy, the disturber of the peace of both hemispheres, is a purpose that no American need to be ashamed of: the alliance would be productive of equal honour and advantage to both.—I know there is a pride on both sides, inherited from a common stock, reluctant to make the first advance; but the first advance, I am equally sure, will reflect no dishonour on the party that makes it."

FROM THE (NEW YORK) MINERVA.

In a late paper, we inserted sentiments of this kind—that the putting up in the coffee-house, a card, on which was painted the Englith flag, was a low piftful buffoonery, equalled only by the meannefs of putting up a French flag, and that it is terrible to be bandied about between the flags of different foreign nations. We ought to unite under our *own flag* and learn to be a nation.

Peter Porcupine has copied the paragraph with disapprobation, and says it contains more of *vulgar prejudice*, and mistake, than of juft and good policy. He obferves that it is the "quo animo," the intention of the act that ftamps its character. He would have no foreign flag hoifted, as a rallying point for malecontents againft their own government; but to unite the American eagle with the Britifh lion againft an ambitious enemy, he thinks, would be an act that we need not be aftamed of. He then fpeaks of an alliance of that kind, as honourable and advantageous to both parties.

No comment will be made on the infinuation of "vulgar prejudice," againft the editor of the Minerva. When Peter becomes acquainted with the editor's real character, he will learn, that in a combat of that kind, he himfelf muft certainly be the lofer.

But we contrast Peter's principles. It was ftrongly fufpected many months ago, that his principles are not very friendly to the independence of America, and ftill lefs fo, to the form of our government. This fufpicion has been greatly increafed by the manner in which this gazette has been conducted. His reviling abufe againft La Fayette, whofe fufferings (even fuppofing him to have been in fault, which is doubtful or not admitted) are far too fevere and call for the fympathy of all mankind, denotes a man callous to the miferies of his fpecies, and extremely *difaffected* to the opinions of the Americans, and certain friendfhip and gratitude for La Fayette.—We obferve alfo whole columns of fome of the firft numbers of Peter's Gazette, filled with "apologies for the old government of France," that is, for the feudal fyftem, that in a relaxed ftate, and for as corrupt a fyftem of defpotifm as Europe ever witneffed.

The fuccefs of Peter's pen, in attacking the democratic factions of our country, has perfectly intoxicated him; and he miftakes *the fenfe of America* extremely; when he fuppofes the danger we have efcaped of being proftrated at the feet of France, will urge us to fly our country at the feet of Great-Britain.

No, Peter: your abufing the men who fought for our independence, and your recommending the old government of France, are not the means by which your popularity is to be maintained. The old government of France we cannot have, as the people govern-ment, it is gone—but there is a government different from both, which la Fayette fought, and which the people of this country will rejoice to fee introduced, that is *a free government.*

As to an alliance with Great-Britain, we want none, except what is dictated by commercial views. Here our intereft calls for mutual aid and protection. So far as Great-Britain will protect our trade, for her own fake, we fhall gladly receive it, and no farther.

We afk no favours of Great Britain, nor of any other nation; for this would lay the foundation for more *claims of gratitude*, with which we have been outrageously tormented by the French and their hirelings. The United States and Great Britain are *allied by intereft*. Setting afide the fentiments of language, habits and private connections, no two countries are fo clofely united by commercial advantages. Nor can this union of intereft, for a long time to come have a competitor. It is as much for Great-Britain's intereft (not to fay more) to protect our veffels, as it is our's to have them protected. So far an alliance will arife out of neceffity and convenience, which will require very little modification by expreffed agreements. As to any thing like a defenfive treaty, offenfive and defenfive—Conftantly. Sooner may the United States be doomed to encounter another eight years war for independence, than hold the balance of the world at the mercy of any foreign nation.

No, Peter; the man who unites this, once voluntarily bore arms to defend independence—in purfuance of the fame principles, he firft organized publicly the plan of a national conftitution—perfevering in the fame principles, he ftruck the monfter FACTION, the moment it appeared in the unfightly form of popular clubs; and from that moment to this, he has never ceafed to expofe the artifices of the French agents to lay this country at the feet of France. With the fame determined zeal and firmnefs, Peter, he now openly declares war againft the man who dares to vilify our motive, conduct, or to propofe an alliance that would compromit that independence to the power of a foreign ftate, or to the fate of European conteils.

Americans defire peace, and rejoice that the flags of all nations ftream in their harbours. But the man who unites a foreign flag with that of his own country, on the territory of the United States, without an order of government, is *a factious man* and has not the honour of his country at heart. This little emblem of national honour, ought no more to be the fignal for mobs and for violence in a neutral country.

Such, Peter, is my political creed—I know no party, but that of MY COUNTRY—My country is INDEPENDENT; it is for *our intereft*, the intereft of Great-Britain, and of all Europe, that it fhould be fo, and the man who feeks to tack it on to *any* foreign country, to involve it in European broils, or make its independence the fport of European policy, is conceived to be an ENEMY. As fuch, his intrigues will be expofed, and his influence refifted, by all thofe decent and legal means, that diftinguifh the gentleman and the good citizen.

P. S. If Peter Porcupine's views are miftaken, it belongs to him to remove the impreffions which his writings made on the genuine friends of this country.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters, Verona, 29 Ventofe, 18 Jan.

CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

I HAD repaired to Bologna with 2000 men, in order to endeavour from the proximity of my fituation to overawe the Court of Rome, and oblige it to obferve a pacific fyftem, from which, for fome time, this court appeared more and more to depart.

I had alfo opened a negociation with the Grand Duke of Tufcany with regard to the garrifon of Leghorn, which my prefence at Bologna would ferve infallibly to bring to a conclufion.

Upon the 18th Ventofe, however, the divifion of the enemy, which was at Padua, put itfelf in motion. It upon the 19th attacked the advanced guard of General Augereau who was at Bevilacqua, in front of Porto Legnago. After a very fmart fkirmifh, the Adjutant-General Dufaux, who commanded this advanced guard, retired to St. Zeno, and next day to Porto Legnago, after having had an opportunity, by his refidence, of appriling the whole line of the march of the enemy.

I immediately detached the 2000 men I had with me at Bologna towards the Adige, and immediately after I fet out for Verona.

Upon the 23d, at fix o'clock in the morning, the enemy prefented themfelves before Verona, and attacked the advanced guard of General Maffena, poffed at the village of St. Michel. General Maffena left Verona, drew up his divifion in battle order, and marched directly againft the enemy, whom he put to flight, took three pieces of cannon, and made 600 prifoners. The grenadiers of the 75th carried two pieces with the bayonet. They were headed by Gen. Brune, who had feven balls through his cloaths.

The fame day, at the fame hour, the enemy attacked the head of our line at Montbaldo, which was defended by the light infantry of Gen. Joubert. The battle was warm and obftinate. The enemy made themfelves maftera of the firft redoubt, but Joubert darted on at the head of his carabineers, drove the enemy from it, put them completely to rout, and took 120 prifoners.

Upon the 24th, the enemy haftily threw over a bridge at Anguiari, and their advanced guard croffed about a league from Porto Legnago. At the fame time I received intelligence from Gen. Joubert, that a very conficerable column of the enemy was filing along by Montagna, and threatened to turn his advanced guard by La Corona. From different circumftances I difcovered the enemy's object; and I no longer entertained any doubt that they intended to attack, with their principal forces my line at Rivoli, and in this way to reach Mantua. I detached during the night, the greateft part of Gen. Maffena's divifion, and I went in perfon to Rivoli, where I arrived at two o'clock in the morning.

I immediately caufed General Joubert to take the important poft of St. Marco. I ordered cannon to be planted on the plateau of Rivoli, and I made every difpofition to affume at break of day, very formidable offenfive operations, and to march in perfon againft the enemy. At day-break our right wing and the left of the enemy, engaged on the heights of St. Marco. The battle was terrible and obftinate. General Joubert, at the head of the 32d, fupported his light infantry, commanded by Gen. Rial. Meanwhile M. Alvinzi, who, upon the 24th, had made difpofitions to furround the whole divifion of General Joubert, continued to puth the meafures he had adopted for this purpofe. He never fufpected that during the night, I had arrived there with reinforcements fo conficerable as to render his operation not only impracticable, but highly difaftrous to him. Our left was warmly attacked, it fell back, and the enemy directed their attack againft the centre. The 18th demi-brigade fuftained the fhock with the moft undaunted bravery. Gen. Berthier, Chief of the Etat Major, whom I had left there, difplayed upon this occafion that courage which he has fo often proved in this campaign.* The Auftrians, encouraged by their numbers, redoubled their efforts to carry the cannon placed in front of this demi-brigade. A Captain darted forwards againft the enemy, crying, "fciententh, will you allow your cannon to be taken?" At this moment the 32d, which I had fent to rally the left, appears, retakes all the poffs which had been loft, and headed by its General of divifion Maffena, completely re-eftablifhes our affairs.

The battle, however had now laffed three hours, and the enemy had not yet brought forward all their forces. One of their columns, which had filed along the Adige under cover of a numerous artillery, marched ftraight to the plateau of Rivoli, in order to carry it, and fo threatened to turn the right and the centre. I ordered the General of the cavalry, Le Clerc, to go and charge the enemy if they fucceeded in carrying the plateau of Rivoli, and I fent the Chief of Squadron, Lafalle, with 50 dragoons to take in flank

* *Obfervation of the Editor of the Redacteur.*

The praife which Buonaparte here beftows upon Gen. Berthier, Chief of his Etat Major, that which Gen. Berthier on his fide beftows upon Buonaparte, prove how numerical and circumftantial is the account of the difference faid to fubfift between them, and thofe differences which are fuppofed to exift between the members of the Directory, the Directory, and the Generals, &c. &c. are in the fame ftuation.

Mr Matthew Weaver

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1797. [N° 1825.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

SCHOOL.

WANTED to teach a small School, a Man of a good moral Character, who can teach Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for which generous Wages will be given. Whoever is disposed to undertake that Trust, may apply to

BENJAMIN GARDINER.

Middletown, April 3 1797.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

ALSO,

Just Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,

A small Supply of Garden Seeds,

viz.

9 Sorts Pease; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radish; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; Large double Pink, &c.

For Sale, by

GEORGE CHAMPLIN,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality, by the Hogshead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

For Sale, by

Christopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's, No. 2
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

November 22.

For Sale, by

William & Tho. Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General-Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

From CARY & MARKLAND's *(Philadelphia) Daily Advertiser.*

IN our paper of Monday we extracted two paragraphs from the Minerva, the object of which was to stimulate Americans to respect their own flag, by avoiding its union with any foreign one; which must be equally a badge of servility and sedition. On these paragraphs the following observations are made in

PORCUPINE's GAZETTE.

"Contrary to the spirit that generally prevails in this paper [the MINERVA] I am sorry to say, there is more of vulgar prejudice and mistake in the above quoted paragraph, than there is either of justice or good policy.—The union of the flag of the United States with that of Great-Britain or of France, would reflect no disgrace on either party, if the purpose or intention was honourable: if done with a view to repel aggressions from a common foe, it would be wise and just; the *quo animo*, the intention of the act, is what stamps its character. Should either of these flags be unfurled as a standard of discord and anarchy; to rally malcontents against the government, and animate them to rebellion, to; in it would really be an act of treason; and when it streams from the vessels of sea robbers, who are daily insulting and plundering the commerce of America, without any reasonable provocation, to tolerate it even on our land or waters, deserves a worse name than that of *a low and pitiful business*: it really betrays a mind prepared to receive the yoke. But to unite the American eagle with the British lion against an ambitious and determined enemy, the disturber of the peace of both hemispheres, is a purpose that no American need to be ashamed of; the alliance would be productive of equal honour and advantage to both.—I know there is a pride on both sides, inherited from a common stock, reluctant to make the first advance; but the first advance, I am equally sure, will reflect no dishonour on the party that makes it."

FROM THE (NEW YORK) MINERVA.

In a late paper, we inserted sentiments of this kind—that the putting up in the coffee-house, a card, on which was painted the English flag, was a low pitiful business, equalled only by the meanness of putting up a French flag, and that it is servile to be bandied about between the flags of different foreign nations. We ought to unite under our *own flag* and learn to be a nation.

Peter Porcupine has copied the paragraph with disapprobation, and says it contains more of *vulgar prejudice*, and mistake, than of justice or good policy. He observes that it is the "quo animo." the intention of the act that stamps its character. He would have no foreign flag hoisted, as a rallying point for malcontents against their own government; but to unite the American eagle with the British lion against an ambitious enemy, he thinks, would be an act that we need not be ashamed of. He then speaks of an alliance of that kind, as honourable and advantageous to both parties.

No comment will be made on the insinuation of "vulgar prejudice," against the editor of the Minerva. When Peter becomes acquainted with the editor's real character, he will learn, that in a combat of that kind, he himself must certainly be the loser.

But we contest Peter's principles. It was strongly suspected many months ago, that his principles are not very friendly to the independence of America, and still less so, to the form of our government. This suspicion has been greatly increased by the manner in which his gazette has been conducted. His retailing abuse against La Fayette, whose sufferings (even suppose him to have been in fault, which is doubtful or not admitted) are far too severe and call for the sympathy of all mankind, denotes a man callous to the miseries of his species, and extremely *disrespectful* to the opinions of the Americans, who entertain friendship and gratitude for La Fayette.—We observe also whole columns of some of the first numbers of Peter's Gazette, filled with "apologies for the old government of France," that is, for the feudal system, tho' in a relaxed state, and for as corrupt a system of despotism as Europe ever witnessed.

The success of Peter's pen, in attacking the democratic factions of our country, has perfectly intoxicated him; and he mistakes the *sense of America* extremely; when he supposes the danger we have escaped of being prostrated at the feet of France, will urge us to fly our country at the feet of Great-Britain.

No, Peter; your abusing the men who fought for our independence, and your recommending the old government of France, are not the means by which your popularity is to be maintained. The old government of France was not so bad, as the jacobin government, it is true—but there is a government different from both, which la Fayette sought, and which the people of this country will rejoice to see introduced, that is *a free government.*

As to an alliance with Great-Britain, we want none, except what is dictated by commercial views. Here our interest calls for mutual aid and protection. So far as Great-Britain will protect our trade, for her own sake, we shall gladly receive it, and no farther.

We ask *no favours* of Great Britain, nor of any other nation; for this would lay the foundation for more *claims of gratitude*, with which we have been outrageously tormented by the French and their hirelings. The United States and Great Britain are *allied by interest.* Setting aside nearness of language, habits and private connections, no two countries are so closely united by commercial advantages. Nor can this union of interest, for a long time to come have a competitor. It is as much for Great-Britain's interest (not to say *more*) to protect our vessels, as it is our's to have them protected. So far an alliance will arise out of necessity and convenience, which will require very little modification by express agreements. As to any thing like a general treaty, offensive and defensive—God forbid. Sooner may the United States be doomed to encounter another eight years war for independence, than hold the blessing at the mercy of any foreign nation.

No, Peter; the man who writes this, once voluntarily bore arms to defend independence—in pursuance of the same principles, he *first* proposed publicly the plan of a national constitution—persevering in the same principles, he assailed the monster FACTION, the moment it appeared in the insidious form of popular clubs; and from that moment to this, he has never ceased to expose the artifices of the French agents to lay this country at the feet of France. With the same determined zeal and firmness, Peter, he now openly declares war against the man who dares to vilify our independence, or to propose an alliance that would commit that independence to the power of a foreign state, or to the fate of European contests.

Americans desire peace, and rejoice that the flags of all nations stream in their harbours. But the man who unites a foreign flag with that of his own country, on the territory of the United States, without an order of government, is *a factious man*, and has not the honour of his country at heart. This little emblem of national honour, ought no more to be the signal for mobs and for violence in a neutral country.

Such, Peter, is my political creed—I know no party, but that of MY COUNTRY—My country is INDEPENDENT; it is for *our* interest, the interest of Great-Britain, and of all Europe, that it should be so, and the man who seeks to tack it on to *any* foreign country, to involve it in European broils, or make its independence the sport of European policy, is conceived to be an ENEMY. As such, his intrigues will be exposed, and his influence resisted, by all those decent and legal means, that distinguish the gentleman and the good citizen.

P. S. If Peter Porcupine's views are mistaken, it belongs to him to remove the impressions which his writings made on the genuine friends of this country.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters, Verona, 29 Nivose, 18 Jan.

CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

I HAD repaired to Bologna with 2000 men, in order to endeavour from the proximity of my situation to overawe the Court of Rome, and oblige it to observe a pacific system, from which, for some time, this court appeared more and more to depart.

I had also opened a negociation with the Grand Duke of Tuscany with regard to the garrison of Leghorn, which my presence at Bologna would serve infallibly to bring to a conclusion.

Upon the 18th Nivose, however, the division of the enemy, which was at Padua, put itself in motion. It upon the 19th attacked the advanced guard of General Angereau, who was at Bevilaqua, in front of Port Legnago. After a very smart skirmish, the Adjutant-General Dufaux, who commanded this advanced guard, retired to St. Zeno, and next day to Port Legnago, after having had an opportunity, by his residence, of apprising the whole line of the march of the enemy.

I immediately detached the 2000 men I had with me at Bologna towards the Adige, and immediately after I set out for Verona.

Upon the 23d, at six o'clock in the morning, the enemy presented themselves before Verona, and attacked the advanced guard of General Massena, posted at the village of St. Michel. General Massena left Verona, drew up his division in battle order, and marched directly against the enemy, whom he put to rout, took three pieces of cannon, and made 600 prisoners. The grenadiers of the 75th carried two pieces with the bayonet. They were headed by Gen. Brume, who had seven balls through his cloaths.

The same day, at the same hour, the enemy attacked the head of our line at Montbaldo, which was defended by the light infantry of Gen. Joubert. The battle was warm and obstinate. The enemy made themselves masters of the first redoubt, but Joubert darted on at the head of his carabineers, drove the enemy from it, put them completely to rout, and took 110 prisoners.

Upon the 24th, the enemy hastily threw over a bridge at Anguiari, and their advanced guard crossed about a league from Porto Legnago. At the same time I received intelligence from Gen. Joubert, that a very considerable column of the enemy was filing along by Montagna, and threatened to turn his advanced guard by La Carona. From different circumstances I discovered the enemy's object; and I no longer entertained any doubt that they intended to attack, with their principal forces my line at Rivoli, and in this way to reach Mantua. I detached during the night, the greatest part of Gen. Massena's division, and I went in person to Rivoli, where I arrived at two o'clock in the morning.

I immediately caused General Joubert to take the important post of St. Marco. I ordered cannon to be planted on the plateau of Rivoli, and I made every disposition to assume at break of day, very formidable offensive operations, and to march in person against the enemy. At day-break our right wing and the left of the enemy, engaged on the heights of St. Marco. The battle was terrible and obstinate. General Joubert, at the head of the 33d, supported his light infantry, commanded by Gen. Nial. Meanwhile M. Alvinzi, who, upon the 24th, had made dispositions to surround the whole division of General Joubert, continued to push the measures he had adopted for this purpose. He never suspected that during the night, I had arrived there with reinforcements so considerable as to render his operation not only impracticable, but highly disasterous to him. Our left was warmly attacked, it fell back, and the enemy directed their attack against the centre. The 14th demi-brigade sustained the shock with the most undaunted bravery. Gen. Berthier, Chief of the Etat Major, whom I had left there, displayed upon this occasion that courage which he has so often proved in this campaign.* The Austrians, encouraged by their numbers, redoubled their efforts to carry the cannon placed in front of this demi-brigade. A Captain darted forwards against the enemy, crying, "fourteenth, will you allow your cannon to be taken?" At this moment the 32d, which I had sent to rally the left, appears, retakes all the posts which had been lost, and headed by its General of division Massena, completely re-establishes our affairs.

The battle, however had now lasted three hours, and the enemy had not yet brought forward all their forces. One of their columns, which had filed along the Adige under cover of a numerous artillery, marched straight to the plateau of Rivoli, in order to carry it, and so threatened to turn the right and the centre. I ordered the General of the cavalry, Le Clerc, to go and charge the enemy if they succeeded in carrying the plateau of Rivoli, and I sent the Chief of Squadron Lasalle, with 50 dragoons to take in flank

* *Observation of the Editor of the Redacteur.*

The praise which Buonaparte here bestows upon Gen. Berthier, Chief of his Etat Major; that which Gen. Berthier on his side bestows when speaking of Buonaparte, prove how chimerical and calumnious is the account of the difference said to prevail between them and those differences which are supposed to exist between the members of the Directory, the Directory, and the Generals, &c &c. are in the same situation.

enemy's infantry who attacked our centre, and charged them vigorously. At the same instant General Joubert had sent down some battalions from the heights, who sork the plateau of Rivoli. The enemy who had already penetrated to the plateau, warmly attacked on every side, left a great number of dead, a part of their artillery, and returned to the valley of the Adige. Nearly at the same moment the enemy's column, which had already been for some time on the march in order to turn us, and cut off our retreat, drew up upon some heights beyond us. I had left the 75 h in reserve, which not only kept the column in awe, but also attacked its left which had advanced, and infantly put it to route.

The 18 h demi brigade arrived, while all this was going on, at the time when General Rey had taken poft behind the column which turned us. I immediately gave orders to cannonade the enemy, with three pieces of cannon. I ordered an attack to be made, and in less than a quarter of an hour the whole column, consisting of more than 4000 men, was kept prisoners. The enemy every where put to rout, were every where purfued, and all night prisoners were brought in. 1500 men, who endeavoured to escape by Grezzo, were stopped by 500 men of the 18 h, who, as soon as they recognized them, marched up to them with confidence, and ordered them to lay down their arms.

The enemy were still masters of La Corona, but they no longer could be dangerous. It was necessary to march against Gen. Provera, with all expedition, who had already passed the Adige at Anguiari. I caused Gen. Victor to march with the brave 57 h, and follow up Gen. Massena, who with a part of his division arrived at Roverbella upon the 21.

On my departure I left orders with Gen. Joubert to attack the enemy at break of day, if they were rash enough to remain at La Corona.

Gen. Murat had marched all night with a demi brigade of light infantry, and was in the morning to appear upon the heights of Monte baldo, which commanded Corona; the enemy were accordingly put to rout, after a very warm resistance; and those who had escaped the preceding evening were made prisoners. The cavalry had no means of saving themselves but by swimming across the Adige, in which attempt a great many were drowned.

In the two days engagements at Rivoli, we made 13 000 prisoners, and took nine pieces of cannon. Generals Sandos and Meyer, were wounded fighting bravely at the head of their troops.

BATTLE OF St. GEORGES.

M. General Provera, at the head of 8000 men, arrived upon the 26th, at mid-day, at the suburb of St. Georges. He attacked it all day without effect. This suburb was defended by General of Brigade Miollis.—Samson, chief of batalion of the engineers, had entrenched it with great care. General Miollis, equally active and intrepid, far from being intimidated by the threats of the enemy, answered them with his cannon, and three gained the night of the 26 th and 27 th, during which I ordered Gen. Sahuguet to occupy la Favorite, with the 57 h and the 18 h demi-brigades of the line, and all the disposable force which could be drawn from the divisions employed in the blockade; but before giving an account of the battle of La Favorite, which took place on the 27 h, I ought to speak of the two battles of Anguiari.

FIRST BATTLE OF ANGUIARI.

The division of General Provera, 10,000 strong, had forced the passage of Anguiari.—General of Division, Guyeux, had immediately collected all the forces he could find, and marched against the enemy; but having only 3500 men, he could not succeed in forcing the enemy again to cross the river, although he checked their course for part of the day, and made 500 prisoners.

SECOND BATTLE OF ANGUIARI.

General Provera did not lose a moment, and fled on immediately to Castellana. Gen. Angereau fell upon the rear guard of his division, and, after a very warm engagement, took 16 pieces of cannon, and made 2000 prisoners. Adjutant General Dufaux particularly distinguished himself by his courage on this occasion. The 9 h and 18 h regiments of dragoons, and the 25th regiment of chasseurs, likewise particularly distinguished themselves. The commander of the Hulans presented himself to a squadron of the 9 h regiment of dragoons, and, with one of those rhodomantades usual among the Austrians, "Surrender," cried he to the regiment.—Citizen Duvivier made his squadron hope:—"If you are brave, come and take me," cried he to the Commander of the enemy.—The two corps flourished, and the two Chiefs afforded an example of those conflicts, which Tasso describes so charmingly. The Commander of the Hulans was wounded, by two blows of the sabre; the troops then charged, and the Hulans were made prisoners.

General Provera all night continued to flee on to St. Georges, as I have had the honour to inform you, and upon the 26th made an attack upon it. Being unable to enter it, he conceived the design of forcing La Favorite, of piercing the lines of the blockade, and seconded by a sortie which Wurmser was to make, throw himself into Mantua.

BATTLE OF LA FAVORITE.

Upon the 27 h, an hour before day, the enemy attacked La Favorite at the moment when Wurmser made a sortie, and attacked the lines of the blockade by St. Antoine.—General Victor, at the head of the 56 h demi-brigade, overthrew all he met. Wurmser was obliged to re enter Mantua, almost as soon as he had left it, and left the field of battle covered with dead and wounded. General Sahuguet then made General Victor advance with the 57 h demi brigade, in order to form in Provera in the suburb of St. Georges, and thus block him up. Confusion and disorder accordingly prevailed in the enemy's ranks. Cavalry, infantry, artillery, were all mingled pell mell. The terrible 57 h demi brigade yielded to no opposition. On one side it took three pieces of cannon. On another it cut to pieces the Hussar regiment of Berdendy. At this moment the respectable General Provera offered to capitulate. He reckoned upon our generosity, nor was he deceived. We allowed him to capitulate; the articles you will find annexed. 6,000 prisoners, among which are all the Vienna volunteers, and 20 pieces of cannon, were the fruits of this memorable day.

The army of the Republic then has in four days gained two pitched battles, and six lesser engagements, made 23,000 prisoners, among which are a Lieutenant-General, and two Generals, 12 or 15 Colonels, &c. taken 70 stand of colours, 60 pieces of cannon, and killed and wounded at least 6000 men.

I request of you the rank of General of Division for General Victor. That of brigade for the Adjutant General Vaux. All the demi brigades have covered themselves with glory; especially the 32d, 57th, and 18th, of the line, commanded by General Massena, and who in three days beat the enemy at St. Michel, at Rivoli, and at Roverbella. The Roman legions marched 24 miles a day.—Ours marched 30, and fought also occasionally.

Citizens Dessaix, Chief of the 4 h demi-brigade of light infantry; Marquis, chief of the 29 h; Fourney, chief of the 17th; have been wounded. Generals of Brigade, Vial, Baume, Bon, and Adjutant General Argod, particularly distinguished themselves.

The individual instances of bravery, are too numerous to be enumerated here.

Signed, BUONAPARTE.

Capitulation made by the imperial troops under the walls of St. Georges, 27 Nivose, 5 h year of the Republic.

Art. I. The honours of war granted, and all the troop prisoners of war.

II. The Officers shall retain their swords, their effects, and their equipage, and the soldiers their knapsacks.

III. The General Officer, and other inferior officers may repair to their homes, if the General in Chief consents to give them permission.—I engage my word of honour to inform the General in Chief that I engaged for this Article.

IV. Information shall be communicated to Marshal Count de Wurmser of the present Capitulation.

V. The sick and wounded shall be taken care of with all those sentiments of humanity inseparable from Republicans.

PETERSBURG, November 5.

THE late Empress, we understand, had, about two months before her decease, formed the project of excluding the present Emperor from his succession to the throne, on account of her pretending to have strong reason to complain of his conduct. She communicated her idea on this head to Count Bezborodko, but the minister, considering his own interest, and the age of the Grand Duke, exerted the utmost of his endeavours to dissuade her from the execution of her plan.—After her death, the present Emperor having found the whole correspondence carried on between the Empress and Count Bezborodko, with respect to this project sent for the latter, and questioned him on the subject. The Count confessed the whole business, and the Emperor immediately made him his favourite.

HAGUE, December 20.

The partizans of the Stadtholder, and other enemies of the present order of things in our Republic, have joined in creating a ferment in several parts of our Provinces. They endeavoured to exasperate the public mind, by attributing the capture of Admiral Lucas, and the loss of the major part of our colonies in the East Indies, to the measures adopted by government.

However, the latest intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope has much sweetened the bitterness of that loss, since it announces that the principal object of the expedition of Admiral Lucas has been fulfilled, by the disembarkation of his troops among the Hottentots.

The Batavians are now in force in the interior of the peninsula, at 130 leagues from the Cape, where they give great uneasiness to the English, who have not many troops at their disposal: thus the fate of the Cape is not yet decided, especially since a disagreement has taken place between the English seamen and the soldiers, respecting the division of the prize money. The Batavians have landed some artillery, and 3000 men of excellent troops, and the English have only 2503 regulars.

PARIS, December 29.

The English Loan, if a trite expression may be used, is full of surprises. It is stated to be 18 000,000 l. sterling. There are indeed subscriptions to that amount, but it will be impossible to realize more than 6,000,000.—The bank will easily pay the 2,000,000 it has subscribed, because they will cost it only some ink, some paper, and a few pulls of a printing press. The East India Company will advance their subscription more slowly, they will, perhaps, pay it out of what they have acquired from the Dutch in India. The small Scotch Banks, the Duke of Bedford, and the other great territorial Proprietors, or mercantile Companies, will with difficulty furnish other two millions. There will then remain twelve millions, which will never be paid, Mr. Pitt never expected that this part of the subscription would be realized; and it was still less the intention of the subscribers to pay it, who only lent their names for the purpose of alarming France. What then, the Directory is apprehensive that France is likely to be alarmed by such a flame of wealth. Citizens Directors, what are your own feelings.

GREENOCK, Jan. 27.

On the night of the 23th inst. there came on shore, near two tremendous rocks called The Merchants, at the *Mull of Kintyre*, two French transports with Troops, in number 700, also 40 000 stand of arms. For humanity's sake, I am sorry to add, only 400 soldiers and 90 sailors were saved, who surrendered themselves to the Highlanders that flocked to the shore; who to their honour be it said, afforded them every assistance in their power, by supplying them with whisky and oatmeal cakes. On the arrival of the news at Campbell town, Captain Scipio Duroe Campbell, with that alacrity that ever characterized him during the American war, immediately got the Volunteers under arms, to the number of 350, with 60 rounds of powder and ball, and four six pounders from the battery, and marched to the place, 16 miles off, and took possession of the whole. The sea running very high from the Western Ocean, prevented them from saving much of the materials of the wreck; but fortunately they got ten chests of arms (20,000 stand) which, with the prisoners, they safely conveyed to Campbeltown.

The Volunteers had hardly refreshed themselves, when a farmer from Machrihanish arrived, with information that a French Man of War of 74 guns had come on shore in the bay of Machrihanish, and that two men swam ashore, one of whom (an Irishman) spoke English.

On the Volunteers arriving at the Bay, they in company with the Farmers, brought a boat, from the Salt Pans, three miles off, by land, on carts, in which Captain Campbell, with 8 men went on board, aided by a rope fastened to a piece of wood, and allowed to drift on shore from the ship. When Capt. Campbell, went along side, he was politely handed on board by the Captain, and received his Sword, saying the Elements had made him a prisoner. The ship proves to be the Warwick of 74 guns, formerly English, and has on board, 650 men; and to the infinite happiness of all Loyal Subjects, the infamous Traitor Hamilton Rowan, whom the sailors abuse now with impunity, and insult with the epithet of Drowner of the French in bringing them to Ireland.

Capt. Campbell thought proper to put Mr. Rowan in irons. He was discovered by his own servant, whom he had ill used on the passage from Brest to Ireland. They are on their way to Campbeltown.

Kintyre is the south-westermost part of Argyleshire.

LONDON, December 28.

It is a remarkable fact, that the late Empress of Russia had so great an horror at the idea of death for several years before her own took place, that those who frequented the Court of Petersburgh were prohibited from informing her Imperial Majesty of any event of that nature among the Noblemen and Ladies of the Court. Nay, so far was this precaution carried, that to prevent any object reminding her of what she so much dreaded, most orders were given that all funerals should be performed only in the night time. —Shades of Ismael! Ye had your revenge.

By the Ships Mary Capt. Macey, and the Orlando, Capt Laughton arrived at New-York the following late and important Advices from London are received viz

LONDON, February 27.

ROYAL MESSAGE.

Mr. Pitt delivered from the bar a most gracious message from his Majesty, and likewise a copy of the minutes of Council, dated the 26 th instant.

The message acquainted Parliament that his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, has thought it necessary to recommend to the Bank of England, not to issue cash in payment, until the opinion of Parliament has been taken upon the subject.

Mr. Pitt observed, that he did not consider it necessary, at this time, to propose any specific measure. He should content himself merely with moving, that his Majesty message be taken into consideration to-morrow. He conceived it, however, to be his duty to state, that, in addition to the motion for an address on the royal communication, it would be necessary to proceed to the appointment of a Committee, to examine the general state of the affairs of the Bank of England. He was confident that it would appear, from a very short examination of the state of the Bank, that not a doubt could be entertained, of its solidity and responsibility being equal to that of any former period; that, not only was the Bank equal to answer the utmost extent of the demands against it, but that there was an abundance far beyond any demand that could be made; yet he was satisfied that every gentleman in the House would agree with him, that, under the present circumstances, it would be expedient to declare by law, that the *outstanding engagements of the Bank of England should be considered as secured by the national faith of the country*; and, that an act should be passed, declaring that to be the *law* which already was the *practice*, viz. that *their notes should be received in every branch of public payments!* This measure, he was satisfied, would, in addition to the proof which an investigation of the affairs of the Bank would give of the solidity of their resources, necessarily operate as a confirmation of their ability to answer every demand. He did not think it his duty to expatiate farther at present. It was enough that he had apprized the House of his intention to propose those measures, which seemed to him to require the most urgent attention. He trusted the House would be induced to enforce, by a law, the restriction which prohibited the Bank from making payment in cash, except in such cases as might be thought necessary to permit.—Having explained the nature and tendency of the measures, he concluded by moving, that the message be taken into consideration to-morrow.

March 3.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY—MARCH 3.

Admiralty-Office, March 3. 1797.

Robert Calder, first captain to admiral sir John Jervis, K. B. arrived this morning with despatches from him to Mr. Nepean, of which the following are copies.

Victory in Lagos Bay, Feb. 15, 1797.

SIR,

The hopes of falling in with the Spanish fleet expressed in my letter to you of the 13 h inst. were confirmed that night, by our distinctly hearing the report of their signal guns, and by intelligence received from Capt. Foote, of his Majesty's ship the Niger, who had, with equal judgment and perseverance, kept company with them for several days, on my prescribed rendezvous, (which, from the strong south-east winds, I had never been able to reach) and that they were not more than the distance of three or four leagues from us. I anxiously awaited the dawn of day, when, being on the larboard tack, Cape St. Vincent bearing E. by N. 5 leagues, I had the satisfaction of seeing a number of ships extending from south west to south, the wind then, at west and by south. At forty nine minutes past ten, the weather being extremely hazy, Le Bonne Citoyenne made the signal that the ships seen were of the line, twenty five in number. His majesty's squadron under my command, consisting of the fifteen ships of the line, happily formed in the most compact order of sailing, in two lines. By carrying a press of sail I was fortunate in getting in with the enemy's fleet at half past eleven o'clock, before it had time to connect and form a regular order of battle. Such a moment was not to be lost; and, confident in the skill, valor and discipline, of the officers and men I had the happiness to command, and judging that the honor of his Majesty's arms and the circumstances of the war in these seas required a considerable degree of enterprize, I felt myself justified in departing from the regular system; and passing through their fleet, in a line formed with the utmost celerity, tacked, and thereby separated one third from the main body, after a partial cannonade, which prevented their rejunction till the evening; and by the very great exertions of the ships which had the good fortune to arrive up with the enemy on the larboard tack, the ships named in the margin* were captured, and the action ceased about five o'clock in the evening.

I inclose the most correct list I have been able to obtain of the Spanish fleet opposed to me, amounting to twenty seven sail of the line, and an account of the killed and wounded in his Majesty's ships, as of those taken from the enemy. The moment the latter (almost totally dismasted) and in his Majesty's ships the Captain and Culloden are in a state to put to sea, I shall avail myself of the first favorable wind to proceed off Cape St. Vincent in my way to Lisbon.

Captain Calder, whose able assistance has greatly contributed to the public service during my command, is the bearer of this, and will more particularly describe to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the movements of the squadron on the 14th, and the present state of it.

I am, Sir, &c. J. JERVIS.

* *Salvador del Mundo and San Josef 112 guns each. San Nicolas, 80 guns. San Ysidro 74 guns.*

Killed and wounded on board the British fleet—Total, 3 officers, 59 seamen, 6 marines, 5 soldiers killed; 5 officers, 289 seamen, 21 marines, 22 soldiers wounded—350.

Killed and wounded on board of the Spanish ships—Total, killed 261. Wounded 341—603.

Note.—Among the killed is the General Don Francisco Xavier Winthuysen, Chef D'Escadre.

THE CAPTURE OF MANTUA

Was announced by Falcaia, Adjutant General, in General Orders the 3d February. The garrison are prisoners of war—to be sent to Germany, and not to serve against France until exchanged. It consisted of 23,000 men—nearly half sick and emaciated. The surrender, as we before hinted was on the 2 [illegible]. A lucky accident assisted Buonaparte in producing the Austrians—an officer, sent by the Emperor to Mantua with instructions for Wurmser, fell into Buonaparte's hands, [illegible]

enemy's infantry who attacked our centre, and charged them vigorously. At the same instant General Joubert had sent down some battalions from the heights, who sunk the plateau of Rivoli. The enemy who had already penetrated to the plateau, warmly attacked on every side, left a great number of dead, a part of their artillery, and returned to the valley of the Adige. Nearly at the same moment the enemy's column, which had already been some time on the march in order to turn us, and cut off our retreat, drew up upon some heights behind us. I had left the 75 h in reserve, which not only kept this column in awe, but also attacked its left which had advanced, and instantly put it to rout.

The 18 h demi brigade arrived, while all this was going on, at the time when General Rey had taken post behind the column which turned us. I immediately gave orders to cannonade the enemy, with some 12 pounders. I ordered an attack to be made, and in less than a quarter of an hour this whole column, consisting of more than 4000 men, was taken prisoners. The enemy every where put to rout, were every where pursued, and all night prisoners were brought in. 1500 men, who endeavoured to escape by Guarda, were stopped by 500 men of the 18 h, who, as soon as they recognized them, marched up to them with confidence, and ordered them to lay down their arms.

The enemy were still masters of La Corona, but they no longer could be dangerous. It was necessary to march against the Gen. Provera, with all expedition, who had already passed the Adige at Anguiari. I caused Gen. Victor to set off with the brave 57 h, and follow up Gen. Massena, who with a part of his division arrived at Roverbella upon the 21.

On my departure I left orders with Gen. Joubert to attack the enemy at break of day, if they were rash enough to remain at La Corona.

Gen. Murat had marched all night with a demi brigade of light infantry, and was in the morning to appear upon the heights of Monte baldo, which commanded Corona; the enemy were accordingly put to rout, after a very warm resistance; and those who had escaped the preceding evening were made prisoners. The cavalry had no means of saving themselves but by swimming across the Adige, in which attempt a great many were drowned.

In the two days engagements at Rivoli, we made 13 000 prisoners, and took nine pieces of cannon. Generals Sandos and Meyer, were wounded fighting bravely at the head of their troops.

BATTLE OF ST. GEORGES.

M. General Provera, at the head of 6000 men, arrived upon the 16th, at mid-day, at the suburb of St. Georges. He attacked it all day without effect. This suburb was defended by General of Brigade Miollis.—Samson, chief of battalion of the engineers, had entrenched it with great care. General Miollis, equally active and intrepid, far from being intimidated by the threats of the enemy, answered them with his cannon, and thus gained the night of the 16 h and 17th, during which I ordered Gen. Serrurier to occupy la Favorite, with the 57 h and the 18th demi-brigades of the line, and all the disposeable force which could be drawn from the divisions employed in the blockade; but before giving an account of the battle of La Favorite, which took place on the 17 h, I ought to speak of the two battles of Anguiari.

FIRST BATTLE OF ANGUIARI.

The division of General Provera, 10,000 strong, had forced the passage of Anguiari.—General of Division, Guyeux, had immediately collected all the forces he could find, and marched against the enemy; but having only 2500 men, he could not succeed in forcing the enemy again to cross the river, although he checked their course for part of the day, and made 300 prisoners.

SECOND BATTLE OF ANGUIARI.

General Provera did not lose a moment, and fled on immediately to Castellara. Gen. Angereau fell upon the rear guard of his division, and, after a very warm engagement, took 16 pieces of cannon, and made 2000 prisoners. Adjutant General Dufaux particularly distinguished himself by his courage on this occasion. The 9 h and 18 h regiments of dragoons, and the 25th regiment of chasseurs, likewise particularly distinguished themselves. The commander of the Hulans presented himself to a squadron of the 9 h regiment of dragoons, and, with one of those rhodomantades usual among the Austrians, "Surrender," cried he to the regiment.—Citizen Duvivier made his squadron stop:—"If you are brave, come and take me," cried he to the Commander of the enemy.—The two corps stood still, and the two Chiefs afforded an example of those conflicts, which Tasso describes so charmingly. The Commander of the Hulans was wounded, by two blows of the sabre; the troops then charged, and the Hulans were made prisoners.

General Provera all night continued to file on to St. Georges, as I have had the honour to inform you, and upon the 16th made an attack upon it. Being unable to enter it, he conceived the design of forcing La Favorite, of piercing the lines of the blockade, and seconded by a sortie which Wurmser was to make, throw himself into Mantua.

BATTLE OF LA FAVORITE.

Upon the 17th, an hour before day, the enemy attacked La Favorite at the moment when Wurmser made a sortie, and attacked the lines of the blockade by St. Antoine.—General Victor, at the head of the 56 h demi-brigade, overthrew all he met. Wurmser was obliged to re enter Mantua, almost as soon as he had left it, and left the field of battle covered with dead and wounded. General Serrurier then made General Victor advance with the 57 h demi brigade, in order to hem in Provera in the suburb of St. Georges, and thus block him up. Confusion and disorder accordingly prevailed in the enemy's ranks. Cavalry, infantry, artillery, were all mingled pell mell. The terrible 57 h demi brigade yielded to no opposition. On one side it took three pieces of cannon. On another it cut to pieces the Hussar regiment of Hesdendy. At this moment the respectable General Provera offered to capitulate. He reckoned upon our generosity, nor was he deceived. We allowed him to capitulate; the articles you will find annexed, 6000 prisoners, among which are all the Vienna volunteers, and 20 pieces of cannon, were the fruits of this memorable day.

The army of the Republic then has in four days gained two pitched battles, and six lesser engagements, made 23,000 prisoners, among which are a Lieutenant-General, and two Generals, 12 or 15 Colonels, &c. taken 20 stand of colours, 60 pieces of cannon, and killed and wounded at least 6000 men.

I request of you the rank of General of Division for General Victor, that of brigade for the Adjutant General Vaux. All the demi brigades have covered themselves with glory; especially the 32d, 57th, and 18th, of the line, commanded by General Massena, and who in three days beat the enemy at St. Michel, at Rivoli, and at Roverbella. The Roman legions marched 24 miles a day.—Ours marched 30, and fought also occasionally.

Citizens Dessain, Chief of the 4 h demi-brigade of light infantry; Marquis, chief of the 29 h; Fourney, chief of the 17th; have been wounded. Generals of Brigade, Vial, Baume, Bon, and Adjutant General Argod, particularly distinguished themselves.

The individual instances of bravery, are too numerous to be enumerated here.

Signed, BUONAPARTE.

Capitulation made by the imperial troops under the walls of St. Georges, 27 Nivose, 5 h year of the Republic.

Art. I. The honours of war granted, and all the troop prisoners of war.

II. The Officers shall retain their swords, their effects, and their equipage, and the soldiers their knapsacks.

III. The General Officer, and other inferior officers may repair to their homes, if the General in Chief consents to give them permission.—I engage my word of honour to inform the General in Chief that I engaged for this Article.

IV. Information shall be communicated to Marshal Count de Wurmser of the present Capitulation.

V. The sick and wounded shall be taken care of with all those sentiments of humanity inseparable from Republicans.

PETERSBURG, November 23.

THE late Empress, we understand, had, about two months before her decease, formed the project of excluding the present Emperor from his succession to the throne, on account of her pretending to have strong reason to complain of his conduct. She communicated her idea on this head to Count Bedsborodko, but this minister, considering his own interest, and the age of the Grand Duke, exerted the utmost of his endeavours to dissuade her from the execution of her plan.—After her death, the present Emperor having found the whole correspondence carried on between the Empress and Count Bedsborodko, with respect to this project sent for the latter, and questioned him on the subject. The Count confessed the whole business, and the Emperor immediately made him his favourite.

HAGUE, December 20.

The partizans of the Stadtholder, and other enemies of the present order of things in our Republic, have joined in creating a ferment in several parts of our Provinces. They endeavoured to exasperate the public mind, by attributing the capture of Admiral Lucas, and the loss of the major part of our colonies in the East Indies, to the measures adopted by government.

However, the latest intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope has much lessened the bitterness of that loss, since it announces that the principal object of the expedition of Admiral Lucas has been fulfilled, by the disembarkation of his troops among the Hottentots.

The Batavians are now in force in the interior of the peninsula, at 130 leagues from the Cape, where they give great uneasiness to the English, who have not many troops at their disposal: thus the fate of the Cape is not yet decided, especially since a disagreement has taken place between the English seamen and the soldiers, respecting the division of the prize money: The Batavians have landed some artillery, and 3000 men of excellent troops, and the English have only 1503 regulars.

PARIS, December 25

The English Loan, in a trite expression may be used, is full of emptiness. It is stated to be 18 000,000 l. sterling. There are indeed subscriptions to that amount, but it will be impossible to realize more than 6,000,000.—The bank will easily pay the 2,000,000 it has subscribed, because they will cost it only some ink, some paper, and a few pulls of a printing press. The East India Company will advance their subscription more slowly, they will, perhaps, pay it out of what they have acquired from the Dutch in India. The small Scotch Banks, the Duke of Bedford, and the other great territorial Proprietors, or mercantile Companies, will with difficulty furnish other two millions. There will then remain twelve millions, which will never be paid, Mr. Pitt never expected that this part of the subscription would be realized; and it was still less the intention of the subscribers to pay it, who only lent their names for the purpose of alarming France. What then, the Directory is apprehensive that France is likely to be alarmed by such a shine of wealth. Citizens Directors, what are your own feelings.

GREENOCK, Jan. 17.

On the night of the 13th inst. there came on shore, near two tremendous rocks called The Merchants, at the *Mull of Kintyre*, two French transports with Troops, in number 700, also 40 000 stand of arms. For humanity's sake, I am sorry to add, only 400 soldiers and 90 sailors were saved, who surrendered themselves to the Highlanders that flocked to the shore; who to their honour be it said, afforded them every assistance in their power, by supplying them with whisky and oatmeal cakes. On the arrival of the news at Campbletown, Captain Scipio Durie Campbell, with that alacrity that ever characterized him during the American war, immediately got the Volunteers under arms, to the number of 350, with 60 rounds of powder and ball, and four six pounders from the battery, and marched to the place, 16 miles off, and took possession of the whole. The sea running very high from the Western Ocean, prevented them from saving much of the materials of the wreck; but fortunately they got ten chests of arms (20,000 stand) which, with the prisoners, they safely conveyed to Campbeltown.

The Volunteers had hardly refreshed themselves, when a farmer from Mackrihanish arrived, with information that a French Man of War of 74 guns had come on shore in the bay of Mackrihanish, and that two men swam ashore, one of whom (an Irishman) spoke English.

On the Volunteers arriving at the Bay, they in company with the Farmers, brought a boat, from the Salt Pans, three miles off, by land, on carts, in which Captain Campbell, with 8 men went on board, aided by a rope fastened to a piece of wood, and allowed to drift on shore from the ship. When Capt. Campbell, went along side, he was politely handed on board by the Captain, and received his Sword, saying the Elements had made him a prisoner. The ship proves to be the Berwick of 74 guns, formerly English, and has on board, 650 men; and to the infinite hatred of all Loyal Subjects, the infamous Traitor Hamilton Rowan, whom the sailors abuse now with impunity, and insult with the epithet of Drowner of the French in bringing them to Ireland.

Capt. Campbell thought proper to put Mr. Rowan in irons. He was discovered by his own servant, whom he had ill used on the passage from Brest to Ireland. They are on their way to Campbletown.

Kintyre is the south-westernmost part of Argyleshire.

LONDON, December 28.

It is a remarkable fact, that the late Empress of Russia had so great an horror at the idea of death for several years before her own took place, that those who frequented the Court of Petersburgh were prohibited from informing her Imperial Majesty of any event of that nature among the Noblemen and Ladies of the Court. Nay, so far was this precaution carried, that to prevent any object reminding her of what she so much dreaded, strict orders were given that all funerals should be performed only in the night time. —Shades of Ismael! Ye had your revenge.

By the Ship Mary Capt. Macey, and the Orlando, Capt. Laughton, arrived at New-York the following late and important Advices from London are received viz

LONDON, February 27.

ROYAL MESSAGE.

Mr. Pitt delivered from the bar a most gracious message from his Majesty, and likewise a copy of the minutes of Council, dated the 26 h instant.

The message acquaints Parliament that his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, has thought it necessary to recommend to the Bank of England, not to issue cash in payment, until the opinion of Parliament has been taken upon the subject.

Mr. Pitt observed, that he did not consider it necessary, at this time, to propose any specific measure. He should content himself merely with moving, that his Majesty message be taken into consideration to-morrow. He conceived it, however, to be his duty to state, that, in addition to the motion for an address on the royal communication, it would be necessary to proceed to the appointment of a Committee, to examine the general state of the affairs of the Bank of England. He was confident that it would appear, from a very short examination of the state of the Bank, that not a doubt could be entertained, of its solidity and responsibility being equal to that of any former period; that, not only was the Bank equal to answer the utmost extent of the demands against it, but that there was an abundance far beyond any demand that could be made; yet he was satisfied that every gentleman in the House would agree with him, that, under the present circumstances, it would be expedient to declare by law, that the *outstanding engagements of the Bank of England should be considered as secured by the national faith of the country*; and, that an act should be passed, declaring that to be the *law* which already was the *practice*, viz. that their *notes should be received in every branch of public payments*. This measure, he was satisfied, would, in addition to the proof which an investigation of the affairs of the Bank would give of the solidity of their resources, necessarily operate as a confirmation of their ability to answer every demand. He did not think it his duty to expatiate farther at present. It was enough that he had apprised the House of his intention to propose those measures, which seemed to him to require the most urgent attention. He trusted the House would be induced to enforce, by a law, the restriction which prohibited the Bank from making payment in cash, except in such cases as might be thought necessary to permit.—Having explained the nature and tendency of the measures, he concluded by moving, that the message be taken into consideration to-morrow.

March 3.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY—MARCH 3.

Admiralty-Office, March 3. 1797.

Robert Calder, first captain to admiral sir John Jervis, K. B. arrived this morning with despatches from him to Mr. Nepean, of which the following are copies.

Victory in Lagos Bay, Feb. 16, 1797.

SIR,

The hopes of falling in with the Spanish fleet expressed in my letter to you of the 13 h inst. were confirmed that night, by our distinctly hearing the report of their signal guns, and by intelligence received from Capt. Foote, of his Majesty's ship the Niger, who had, with equal judgment and perseverance, kept company with them for several days, on my prescribed rendezvous, (which, from the strong south-east winds, I had never been able to reach) and that they were not more than the distance of three or four leagues from us. I anxiously awaited the dawn of day, when, being on the star board tack, Cape St. Vincent bearing E. by N. 8 leagues, I had the satisfaction of seeing a number of ships extending from south west to south, the wind then, at west and by south. At forty nine minutes past ten, the weather being extremely hazy, Le Bonne Citoyenne made the signal that the ships seen were of the line, twenty five in number. His majesty's squadron under my command, consisting of the fifteen ships of the line, happily formed in the most compact order of sailing, in two lines. By carrying a press of sail I was fortunate in getting in with the enemy's fleet at half past eleven o'clock, before it had time to connect and form a regular order of battle. Such a moment was not to be lost; and, confident in the skill, valor and discipline, of the officers and men I had the happiness to command, and judging that the honor of his Majesty's arms and the circumstances of the war in these seas required a considerable degree of enterprize, I felt myself justified in departing from the regular system; and passing through their fleet, in a line formed with the utmost celerity, tacked, and thereby separated one third from the main body, after a partial cannonade, which prevented their rejunction till the evening; and by the very great exertions of the ships which had the good fortune to arrive up with the enemy on the larboard tack, the ships named in the margin* were captured, and the action ceased about five o'clock in the evening.

I inclose the most correct list I have been able to obtain of the Spanish fleet opposed to me, amounting to twenty-seven sail of the line, and an account of the killed and wounded in his Majesty's ships, as of those taken from the enemy. The moment the latter (almost totally dismasted) and in his Majesty's ships the Captain and Culloden are in a state to put to sea, I shall avail myself of the first favorable wind to proceed off Cape St. Vincent in my way to Lisbon.

Captain Calder, whose able assistance has greatly contributed to the public service during my command, is the bearer of this, and will more particularly describe to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the movements of the squadron on the 14th, and the present state of it.

I am, Sir, &c. J. JERVIS.

* *Salvador del Mando, and San Josef, 112 guns each. Sans Nicolas, 80 guns. San Ysidro, 74 guns.*

Killed and wounded on board the British fleet—Total, 3 officers, 59 seamen, 6 marines, 5 soldiers killed; 5 officers, 189 seamen, 21 marines, 12 soldiers wounded—300.

Killed and wounded on board of the Spanish ships—Total, killed 261. Wounded 341—603.

Note.—Among the killed is the General Don Francisco Xavica Winthuysew, *Chef D'Escadre.*

THE CAPTURE OF MANTUA

Was announced by Palcalis, Adjutant General, in General Orders the 3d February. The garrison are prisoners of war—to be sent to Germany, and not to serve against France until exchanged. It contained 21,000 men—nearly half sick and emaciated. The surrender, as we before stated was on the 2 F. A lucky accident assisted Buonaparte in producing the Austrians—an officer, sent by the Emperor to Mantua with instructions for Wurmser, fell into Buonaparte's hands, &c.

...on to ſwallow ſomething—but ſatisfy... the inquiry after what he had ſwallowed, ...was ordered to be put to death inſtantly; ...a wax ball was taken from his ſtomach, ...ch put the French General into poſſeſſion ...all the Auſtrian plans of operation. The ...ſiege of Mantua has been celebrated at ...ime.

The terms granted to the brave garriſon ...to has do honor to the victors and the ...nquiſhed. Few inſtances are to be found ...military hiſtory of any more liberal.

...a proof of this, we extract the follow... ...g moſt prominent articles (there are four ...en in all, for which we have not now room) ...s the undermentioned ſhall not be preſer... ...e of war, namely, Marſhal Count Wurm... ...ſer ſame, &c. according to the following ...ment: The Adjutant General Avec and ...ron Hoff; Captain Aid de Camp Count ...ſtein; all the Generals, each with his ...ſpective Aides de Camp; two hundred ...valry, with their officers and horſes; five ...ndred men choſen at pleaſure by the Mar... ...hal; and the Ex guns mentioned in the firſt ...ticle, with their gunners, ammunition, and ...ge—Granted.

"The city ſhall be maintained in all its ...ghts, privileges, property, and religion.—The inhabitants, who have perſonally ſerved their legitimate Sovereign, ſhall be called ...o no account whatever for having done ſo. ...Granted."

The garriſon had all the honors of war.

Buonaparte has now nothing to oppoſe his march to Rome; and the trembling ...crowned Pontiff trembles for his dominions.

One wing of Buonaparte's army is pro...ceeding into the Tyrol country; has taken ...Trent, routed the Auſtrians, purſued them as ...far as St. Michael's, and took 800—One ...demi brigade defeated 3000 Hungarians.—The French performed prodigies of valour.

Paul I. and Koſciuſko.—As ſoon as this General had obtained his liberty, the Empe...ror introduced him to the Empreſs, and his ...family, who converſed with him for upwards ...of an hour. Koſciuſko's health ſeems to have ...ſuffered much. When he waited on the Em...peror, his ſervants were obliged to carry him ...in their arms from his carriage, and to ſup...port him up ſtairs: When he reached the Impe...rial apartment, the Emperor took him by the ...hand, and conducted him to the Empreſs.—Before he goes to America he will viſit the ...Courts of Italy, to which place Count Ignach ...Potocki will ſhortly follow him.

Some important meaſures are agitating be...tween the courts of Peterſburgh and Berlin—It is even rumoured that the kingdom of Po...land will be reſtored to its rank as a nation, ...under the government of a junior branch of the ...Ruſſian Royal Family. The ſecond ſon of the ...Emperor, Paul, is mentioned as likely to ſucceed ...to this honour.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3

Yeſterday arrived here the Britannic Majeſty's Ship Squirrel, of 32 guns, Capt. Temple Hardy, in 43 days from Portſmouth. In her came paſſengers Mr. M'Donald and Mr. Rich, commiſſioners appointed by virtue of the article of the treaty reſpecting debts due to Britiſh ſubjects. The Squirrel left Portſmouth the 25th of February, and experienced very bad weather during the paſſage: ſhe brings no later news than was received via New York.

April 4.

We are informed that Capt. O'Brien from Liſbon, has brought the Treaty of Peace concluded between the United States and the Bey of Tripoli.

The mail of yeſterday brought no newſpapers.—The portmanteau containing them is ſuppoſed to have been cut from the carriage ſomewhere between New-York and New-Brunſwick.—as it was firſt miſſed at the latter place.

NEW-YORK, April 6.

Capt. Wyſe, of the ſhip Cheſapeak, of Baltimore, in 38 days from Bourdeaux, very politely favoured us with the following information:—

Mantua ſurrender to the French the 2d Feb. at 10 o'clock at night—the entire garriſon made priſoners of war. The army did not repoſe at Tyrol, but purſued the enemy as far as St. Michael, and made 900 priſoners.

One column entered the dominion of the Pope, and with unparralled intrepidity opened the batteries with bayonets charged, made upwards of 1000 priſoners, beſides horſes, artillery, and immenſe baggage—killed 500, among which were many officers of rank.

Thus we find the army of France in Italy to be ſo unprecedented, in valour and fortune, as, in the courſe of ſix months, to have made 200,000 priſoners, the fineſt and beſt equipped of the Emperor's troops, taken 400 pieces of cannon, independent of arms, ammunition, proviſions and wealth to immenſe amount.

BOSTON April 8.

On Thurſday JOHN STEWART was executed, for burglary. His conduct at the place of execution was devout and firm. He was about 20 years old, born in Ireland, and by his confeſſion has not been guilty of many crimes. He had two accomplices when he entered Capt. Ruſt's houſe—who have not been detected.

PROVIDENCE April 8.

Wedneſday arrived the Brig Suſannah, Capt. Cooke, from Trinidad.—He has brought a Copy of a Proclamation, permitting the Importation of Proviſions, Cattle, Grain, &c. from the United States into that Iſland, in American or any other neutral Bottoms.

A Letter from Paris, dated February 5, ſays Mr. Pinckney had taken his Departure for Holland—This circumſtance is alſo mentioned in Letters from London.

Accounts received at Baltimore from Martinique, dated March 10, ſay that a Fleet of 150 Sail, 5000 Troops, had arrived from England, and that Preparations were making to attack Guadaloupe;—the Armament to conſiſt of 10 Sail of the Line, a Bomb-Ketch, and 10,000 eſt Rive Men.

NEWPORT, APRIL 11

The ſhip Ceres arrived at New London the 6th inſt. in 32 Days from Liverpool; by which Veſſel, and the other Arrivals at New-York, we learn, that ſome French Frigates had landed 1200 Men on the Coaſt of Wales, who were all taken Priſoners without Oppoſition; by Accounts from Breſt, it was conjectured they were Galley Slaves, ſent there to get rid of them, or to excite Alarm in England; and probably as a Forlornhope to feel the Pulſe of the People, and form a rallying Point for the diſaffected.

The Run upon the Bank of England is probably the Effect of General Alarm, and probably the Directory were well acquainted with this projected Attempt to deſtroy *Credit* in Great-Britain—that Credit which is the *Soul of the War*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A comparative Statement of the Exports of the United States, and of Great Britain, exhibits the Commercial Importance of the former, in a Point of View in which, flattering as it is, the Public have not been accuſtomed to ſurvey it.—

	DOLLARS.
The Value of Cargoes, exported from the United States, in the Year ending 30th September, 1796 (the moſt proſperous Year of American Commerce) was	67,000 000
The Value of Cargoes, exported from Great Britain, in 1781,	50 000,000
The Value of Britiſh Exports in the Year 1792 (the moſt proſperous Year of Britiſh Commerce)	120 000 000

It therefore appears, that the Exports of the United States, for the laſt Year, have exceeded the Exports of Great-Britain, in the Year 1781, by 17,000,000 Dollars, and have amounted to conſiderably more than Half the Exports of Great Britain, in the moſt proſperous Year of her Commerce.

The following Statement will exhibit a progreſſive, and comparative View of the Exports of the United States, and Great-Britain, for Six ſucceſſive Years, taking the Eſtabliſhment of the Federal Government as the commencing Epoch of the former, and the Termination of the American War of the latter.

Year ending.	*Value of American Exports.*
30th September,	1791—18,000,000 Dollars.
	1792—21 000 000
	1793—26,000 000
	1794—31 000 000
	1795—48 000 000
	1796—95,000 000
	Value of Britiſh Exports.
	1782—57,000,000 Dollars.
	1783—65 000 000
	1784 67 000 000
	1785—74,000,000
	1786—72 000 000
	1787—81,000 000

The Two Periods above mentioned were ſelected, as proper to commence a comparative View—becauſe at the one Period the Commerce of Britain began to revive, from the Depreſſion of the American War;—and that of the United States, at the other Period, under the Operation of the Federal Government.

The Exceſs of Britiſh Exports, in the Year 1781, beyond thoſe of the United States in 1791, was 39,000,000 Dollars.—In the ſhort Space of five Years, from thoſe reſpective Periods, this Exceſs was reduced to 16 000,000—In a Courſe of Years, when the Commerce of Britain alſo was increaſing beyond all former Example.

CRITICS muſt allow Mr. HARPER to be entitled to the firſt honors that can be reaped from dramatic performances. In ſuch a character as *Octavian*, the greateſt duſtility of diſpoſition is indiſpenſibly neceſſary; of all will be loſt, and loſt ſoon. The rapid ſucceſſion of paſſions, ſo diſſimilar in tone, requires a countenance that can aſſume the agonies of wild deſpair, immediately after the calm inſpirations of love. All this Mr. Harper performed with ſuch exactneſs, that he was no longer himſelf. Mr. and Mrs. Tubbs ſuſtained their parts with uncommon addreſs. *A Friend to the Drama.*

MARRIED]—At South-Kingſtown, Mr. LORY SHEARMAN to Miſs ABIGAIL POTTER, Daughter of Robert Potter, Eſq;

—In this Town, on Sunday the 2d inſt. by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Capt. PELEG WOOD, jun. to Mrs. MARGARET COOKE.

THE

MERCURY,

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1797.

PUBLISHED BY

HENRY BARBER, near the Market.

---

and they ſay their anceſtors came from a far country, in 1018, by 13 ſhips, to the mouth of the Miſſiſippi; but, ſince that period, have fallen back to the place of their preſent reſidence.

All this, Rev. Sir, ſeems ſo well to agree with ancient tradition, that I am much inclined to believe the truth of it; and, upon the ſuppoſition of its truth, I cannot but think theſe poor Indians have a ſtrong claim upon us to endeavour to ſend the goſpel among them. This work, indeed, ſeems peculiarly to belong to the American churches; and I have no doubt, that our dear brethren in Chriſt in America, will rejoice to ſpread the ſweet ſavor of his name wherever they can.

I have therefore to deſire, Dear Sir, that if you can favor the Society with any information reſpecting theſe people, and point out in what way a Miſſion might be conducted;—what route muſt be taken; how great the diſtance; how many Miſſionaries might be needful; what the probable expence would be; what the dangers moſt to be expected are; what Interpreter would be wanted, and any thing elſe on the ſubject that occurs to you, or your brethren;—if you will pleaſe to write to me on the ſubject, I will immediately lay it before the Directory.

I have no doubt that ſome learned and

To be *LET*,

THAT large HOUSE on the Hill, with Eight Acres of Land, late in Poſſeſſion of Colin and Kinloch, Eſqrs.—For Terms apply to

ROBERT N. AUCHMUTY.

Newport, April 10, 1797

For Sale, by

John Coggeſhall,

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine, Roſin, and Spirits of Turpentine, by the Barrel—Molaſſes by the Hogſhead, good for Retailing—New-England Rum by the Hogſhead—Pork by the Barrel; Ten Thouſand Cyprus Shingles; Two Tons old Iron, conſiſting of Cart Tire, Hinges, and a Number of other Articles, which will anſwer the Purpoſe for which they were made, without any Alteration.

Newport, April 10, 1797.

Job Shearman

INFORMS his Friends and Cuſtomers he has removed a few Doors South of the Brick Market, directly oppoſite V Wightman's—Where he has for Sale, moſt Articles in the Grocery Line.—Alſo a New Supply of Cloth and Morocco Shoes, Mens' and Childrens' Leather Do; Waterſpun Cotton Yarn and Twiſt, and Cotton Wool, as cheap as can be had at Providence, by Retail; Wine, Decanters; Hay Seed; beſt Negro-head Tobacco; Coale Salt; Cider by the Barrel, &c.

Newport, 4th Month, 10th. 1797.

THE Subſcribers being by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, late of ſaid Newport, Diſtiller, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; Six Months being allowed by ſaid Council for that Purpoſe—We hereby give Notice to all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them (if they ſee fit) to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the above Term.

JABEZ CHAMPLIN,
BENJAMIN SAYER.

Thoſe indebted to the above Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment, to

RUTH WHITEHORNE, *Adm'x.*

Newport, April 3, 1797.

WHEREAS the Hon. Town Council of Newport, hath appointed us, the underwritten Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of the late EPHRAIM WEEDEN, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Blackſmith, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent.—All Perſons having Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are hereby notified to exhibit their Claims within Six Months from this Date, being the Period limited by ſaid Council.

Original Entries or Vouchers will be required, to ſubſtantiate ſaid Demands.

ANTHONY DIXON } *Commiſ*
THOMAS FILLEY, } *ſioners.*

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

LYDIA WEEDEN, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, April 3, 1797.

of himſelf, Family and Property—Therefore, with the Advice of his Relations and Friends, I have been empowered by the General Aſſembly, by and with the Conſent of the Worſhipful Town-Council of the Town of Newport, to take Care of him, his Family, and Property; and in his Name to tranſact all Buſineſs reſpecting him and his Eſtate.—I therefore call on all Perſons, having any Demands againſt my ſaid Huſband, WILLIAM HAMMOND, to exhibit the ſame without Delay; and all Perſons indebted to him, to call and ſettle the ſame as ſoon as poſſible with me, who hath full Power to give and receive Diſcharges, and tranſact all Buſineſs that reſpects my Huſband and Property, which I ſhall do with the Advice of his and my Friends.

LUCY HAMMOND.

Newport, April 12, 1797.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

April 5, 1797.

PURSUANT to an Order of the General Aſſembly paſſed at laſt February ſeſſion, all Perſons intereſted in the Eſtate of Thomas Fry, late of Eaſt Greenwich, Eſq. deceaſed, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport, on the Firſt Wedneſday in May next; then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why the Petition of Deborah Fry, and Sarah Fry, now pending before the General Aſſembly, praying that the Proceedings of the Town Council of Eaſt-Greenwich, on the 25th of July, 1795, appointing Richard Matbewſon, and Thomas Tillinghaſt, Eſq'rs. Adminiſtrators of the ſaid Thomas Fry, deceaſed, unadminiſtred upon, the Repreſentation made by the ſaid Richard Matbewſon, and Thomas Tillinghaſt to the ſaid Town Council, on the 8th of May 1796, that the perſonal Eſtate of the ſaid Thomas Fry, was inſolvent, and the conſequent Proceedings thereon, may be approved and eſtabliſhed by the General Aſſembly, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry

State of Rhode Iſland, &c.

Newport April 11, 1797.

THE Creditors of JOB GIBBS, of Newport, Houſe Carpenter, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport, on the firſt Wedneſday of May next; then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition there pending, for the Benefit of the Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

Witneſs, H. SHERBURNE, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Iſland &c.

Newport, April 10, 1797.

THE Creditors of EBENEZER WING, of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, Painter, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport, on the firſt Wedneſday in May next; then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition there pending, for the Benefit of the Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

Witneſs, H. SHERBURNE, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

Newport, April 7, 1797.

THE Creditors of CONSTANT BOWER, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Shipwright, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport on the firſt Wedneſday in May next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition there pending, for the Benefit of the Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

Witneſs, H. SHERBURNE, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

WE the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of SARAH TURNER, late of ſaid Newport, Widow, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe;—We hereby give Notice that we will receive ſaid Claims, at our reſpective Dwellings, any Time within the above Term.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, } *Commiſ.*
PELEG KAIGHN, } *ſioners.*

Thoſe Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make Payment to

HANNAH TURNER, *Adminiſt.*

Newport, April 3, 1797.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

At his Shop, at the upper End of the Town,

FRESH HAY-SEED from the State of Vermont, viz.—Clover, Herd's, Red Top, and Burden's Graſs-Seed.

Alſo—all Sorts of Weſt India GOODS—at the loweſt Price for Caſh.

Newport, February 27, 1797.

...e seen to swallow something—not satisfy-...the inquiry after what he had swallowed, ...was ordered to be put to death instantly; ...d a wax ball was taken from his stomach, ...ich put the French General into possession ...all the Austrian plans of operation. The ...pture of Mantua has been celebrated at ...ris.

The terms granted to the brave garrison ...e such as do honor to the victors and the ...anquished. Few instances are to be found ...military history of any more liberal.

As a proof of this, we extract the follow...ng most prominent articles (there are four...en in all, for which we have not now room)

"The undermentioned shall not be prito...ers of war, namely, Marshal Count Wurm...r, his suite, &c. according to the following ...ement: The Adjutant General Aver and ...Baron Hotz; Captain Aid de Camp Count ...Degerfield; all the Generals, each with his ...espective Aides de Camp; two hundred ...avalry, with their officers and horses; five ...undred men chosen at pleasure by the Mar...hal; and the six guns mentioned in the fifth ...rticle, with their gunners, ammunition, and ...equipage—Granted.

"The city shall be maintained in all its ...ights, privileges, property, and religion.—The inhabitants, who have performed services to their legitimate sovereign, shall be called to no account whatever for having done so. Granted."

The garrison had all the honors of war.

Buonaparte has now nothing to obstruct his march to Rome; and the trippled crowned Pontiff trembles for his domains.

One wing of Buonaparte's army is pro...ceeding into the Tyrol country; has taken Trent, routed the Austrians, pursued them as far as St. Michael's, and took 800—One demi brigade defeated 3000 Hungarians.—The French performed prodigies of valour.

Paul I. and Kosciusko.—As soon as this General had obtained his liberty, the Empe...ror introduced him to the Empress, and his family, who conversed with him for upwards of an hour. Kosciusko's health seems to have suffered much. When he waited on the Em...peror, his servants were obliged to carry him in their arms from his carriage, and to sup...port him up stairs: When he reached the Impe...rial apartment, the Emperor took him by the hand, and conducted him to the Empress.—Before he goes to America he will use the baths of Italy, to which place Count Ignatius Potocki will shortly follow him.

Some important measures are agitating between the courts of Petersburgh and Berlin—It is even rumoured that the kingdom of Poland will be restored to its rank as a nation, under the government of a junior branch of the Russian Royal Family. The second son of the Emperor, Paul, is mentioned as likely to succeed to this honour.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7

Yesterday arrived here his Britannic Majesty's ship Squirrel, of 32 guns, Capt. Temple Hardy, in 42 days from Portsmouth. In her came passengers Mr. M'Donald and Mr. Rich, commissioners appointed by virtue of the article of the treaty respecting debts due to British subjects. The Squirrel left Portsmouth the 15th of February, and experienced very bad weather during the passage; she brings no later news than was received via New York.

April 4.

We are informed that Capt. O'Brien from Lisbon, has brought the Treaty of Peace concluded between the United States and the Bey of Tripoli.

The mail of yesterday brought no newspapers.—The portmanteau containing them is supposed to have been cut from the carriage somewhere between New-York and New-Brunswick.—as it was first missed at the latter place.

NEW-YORK, April 6.

Capt. Wyse, of the ship Chesapeak, of Baltimore, in 38 days from Bourdeaux, very politely favoured us with the following information:—

Mantua is surrender to the French the 2d Feb. at 10 o'clock at night—the entire garrison made prisoners of war. The army did not repose at Tyrol, but pursued the enemy as far as St. Michael, and made 900 prisoners.

One columr entered the dominion of the Pope, and with unparralled intrepidity opened the batteries with bayonets charged, made upwards of 1000 prisoners, besides stores, artillery, and immense baggage—killed 500, among which were many officers of rank.

Thus we find the army of France in Italy to be so unprecedented, in valour and fortune, as, in the course of six months, to have made 200,000 prisoners, the finest and best equipped of the Emperor's troops, taken 400 pieces of cannon, independent of arms, ammunition, provisions and wealth to immense ampunt.

BOSTON April 8.

On Thursday JOHN STEWART was executed, for burgalary. His conduct at the place of execution was devout and firm. He was about 20 years old, born in Ireland, and by his confession has not been guilty of many crimes. He had two accomplices when he entered Capt. Rust's house—who have not been detected.

PROVIDENCE April 8.

Wednesday arrived the Brig Susannah, Capt. Cooke, from Trinidad.—He has brought a Copy of a Proclamation, permitting the Importation of Provisions, Cattle, Grain, &c. from the United States into that Island, in American or any other neutral Bottoms.

A Letter from Paris, dated February 5, says Mr. Pinckney had taken his Departure for Holland.—This circumstance is also mentioned in Letters from London.

Accounts received at Baltimore from Martinique, dated March 10, say that a Fleet of 150 Sail, 5000 Troops, had arrived from England, and that Preparations were making to attack Guadaloupe;—the Armament to consist of 10 Sail of the Line, a Bomb-Ketch, and 10,000 effective Men.

NEWPORT, APRIL 11.

The Ship Ceres arrived at New London the 6th Inst. in 32 Days from Liverpool; by which Vessel, and the other Arrivals at New-York, we learn, that some French Frigates had landed 1200 Men on the Coast of Wales, who were all taken Prisoners without Opposition; by Accounts from Brest, it was conjectured they were Galley Slaves, sent there to get rid of them, or to excite Alarm in England; and probably as a Forlornhope to feel the Pulse of the People, and form a rallying Point for the disaffected.

The Run upon the Bank of England is probably the Effect of General Alarm, and probably the Directory were well acquainted with this projected Attempt to destroy *Credit* in Great-Britain—that Credit which is the *Soul of the War*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A comparative statement of the Exports of the United States, and of Great Britain, exhibits the commercial Importance of the former, in a Point of View in which, flattering as it is, the Public have not been accustomed to survey it.——

	DOLLARS.
The Value of Cargoes, exported from the United States, in the Year ending 30th September, 1796 (the most prosperous Year of American Commerce) was	67,000 000
The Value of Cargoes, exported from Great Britain, in 1781,	50 000,000
The Value of British Exports, in the Year 1792 (the most prosperous Year of British Commerce)	120 000 000

It therefore appears, that the Exports of the United States, for the last Year, have exceeded the Exports of Great-Britain, in the Year 1781, by 17,000,000 Dollars, and have amounted to considerably more than Half the Exports of Great Britain, in the most prosperous Year of her Commerce.

The following statement will exhibit a progressive, and comparative View of the Exports of the United States, and Great-Britain, for Six successive Years, taking the Establishment of the Federal Government as the commencing Epoch of the former, and the Termination of the American War of the latter.

Year ending.	*Value of American Exports.*
30th September,	1791—18,000,000 Dollars.
	1792—21 000 000
	1793—26,000 000
	1794—33 000 000
	1795—48 000 000
	1796—65,000 000
	Value of British Exports.
	1782—57,000,000 Dollars.
	1783—65 000 000
	1784—67 000 000
	1785—74,000,000
	1786—72 000 000
	1787—81,000,000

The Two Periods above mentioned were selected, as proper to commence a comparative View—because at the one Period the Commerce of Britain began to revive, from the Depression of the American War;—and that of the United States, at the other Period, under the Operation of the Federal Government.

The Excess of British Exports, in the Year 1782, beyond those of the United States in 1791, was 39,000,000 Dollars.——In the short Space of Five Years, from those respective Periods, this Excess was reduced to 16 000,000.——In a Course of Years, when the Commerce of Britain also was increasing, beyond all former Example.

CRITICS must allow Mr. HARPER to be entitled to the first honors that can be reaped from dramatic performances. In such a character as *Octavian*, the greatest flexibility of disposition is indispensibly necessary; of all will be first, and applied. The rapid succession of passions, so dissimilar in tone, requires a countenance that can assume the agonies of wild despair, immediately after the calm inspirations of love. All this Mr. Harper performed with such exactness, that he was no longer himself. Mr. and Mrs. Tubbs sustained their parts with uncommon address. *A Friend to the Drama.*

MARRIED]—At South-Kingstown, Mr. LORY SHEARMAN to Miss ABIGAIL POTTER, Daughter of Robert Potter, Esq;

—In this Town, on Sunday the 2d Inst. by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Capt. PELEG WOOD, jun. to Mrs. MARGARET COOKE.

THE

MERCURY,

APRIL 18, 1797.

HENRY BARBER, near

and they say their ancestors came from a far country, in 1018, by 13 ships, to the mouth of the Mississippi; but, since that period, have fallen back to the place of their present residence.

All this, Rev. Sir, seems so well to agree with ancient tradition, that I am much inclined to believe the truth of it; and, upon the supposition of its truth, I cannot but think these poor Indians have a strong claim upon us to endeavour to send the gospel among them. This work, indeed, seems peculiarly to belong to the American churches; and I have no doubt, that our dear brethren in Christ in America, will rejoice to spread the sweet savor of his name wherever they can.

I have therefore to desire, Dear Sir, that if you can favor the Society with any information respecting these people, and point out in what way a Mission might be conducted;—what route must be taken; how great the distance; how many Missionaries might be needful; what the probable expence would be; what the dangers most to be expected are; what Interpreter would be wanted, and any thing else on the subject that occurs to you, or your brethren;—if you will please to write to me on the subject, I will immediately lay it before the Directory.

I have no doubt, that some learned and

To be LET,

THAT large HOUSE on the Hill, with Eight Acres of Land, late in Possession of Col. Kinloch, Esq;—For Terms apply to

ROBERT N. AUCHMUTY.

Newport, April 10, 1797

For Sale, by

John Coggeshall,

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine, Rosin, and Spirits of Turpentine, by the Barrel—Molasses by the Hogshead, good for Retailing—New-England Rum by the Hogshead—Pork by the Barrel; Ten Thousand Cyprus Shingles; Two Tons old Iron, consisting of Cart Tire, Hinges, and a Number of other Articles, which will answer the Purpose for which they were made, without any Alteration.

Newport, April 10, 1797.

Job Shearman

INFORMS his Friends and Customers he has removed a few Doors South of the brick Market, directly opposite V Wightman's—Where he has for Sale, most Articles in the Grocery Line.——Also a New Supply of Cloth and Morocco Shoes, Mens' and Childrens' Leather Do; Waterspun Cotton Yarn and Twist, and Cotton Wool, as cheap as can be had at Providence, by Retail; Wine, Decanters; Hay Seed; best Negro-head Tobacco; Coase Salt; Cider by the Barrel, &c.

Newport, 4th Month, 10th, 1797.

THE Subscribers being by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport appointed Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, late of said Newport, Distiller, deceased, represented Insolvent; Six Months being allowed by said Council for that Purpose——We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them (if they see fit) to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Term.

JABEZ CHAMPLIN,
BENJAMIN SAYER.

Those indebted to the above Estate, are desired to make Payment, to

RUTH WHITEHORNE, *Adm'x.*

Newport, April 3, 1797.

WHEREAS the Hon. Town Council of Newport, hath appointed us, the underwritten Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of the late EPHRAIM WEEDEN, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Blacksmith, deceased, represented insolvent.——All Persons having Demands against said Estate, are hereby notified to exhibit their Claims within Six Months from this Date, being the Period limited by said Council.

Original Entries or Vouchers will be required, to substantiate said Demands.

ANTHONY DIXON } *Commiss*
THOMAS TILLEY, } *sioners.*

All Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

LYDIA WEEDEN, *Administratrix.*

Newport, April 3, 1797.

...of himself, Family and Property——Therefore, with the Advice of his Relations and Friends, I have been empowered by the General Assembly, by and with the Consent of the Worshipful Town-Council of the Town of Newport, to take Care of him, his Family, and Property; and in his Name to transact all Business respecting him and his Estate.—I therefore call on all Persons, having any Demands against my said Husband, WILLIAM HAMMOND, to exhibit the same without Delay; and all Persons indebted to him, to call and settle the same as soon as possible with me, who hath full Power to give and receive Discharges, and transact all Business that respects my Husband and Property, which I shall do with the Advice of his and my Friends.

LUCY HAMMOND.

Newport, April 12, 1797.

State of Rhode-Island, &c
April 5, 1797.

PURSUANT to an Order of the General Assembly passed at last February Session, all Persons interested in the Estate of Thomas Fry, late of East Greenwich, Esq. deceased, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the First Wednesday in May next; then and there to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Petition of Deborah Fry, and Sarah Fry, now pending before the General Assembly, praying that the Proceedings of the Town Council of East-Greenwich, on the 25th of July, 1795, appointing Richard Mathewson, and Thomas Tillinghast, Esq'rs. Administrators of the said Thomas Fry, deceased, unadministred upon, the Representation made by the said Richard Mathewson, and Thomas Tillinghast to the said Town Council, on the 8th of May 1796, that the personal Estate of the said Thomas Fry, was insolvent, and the consequent Proceedings thereon, may be approved and established by the General Assembly, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry

State of Rhode Island, &c.
Newport, April 11, 1797.

THE Creditors of JOB GIBBS, of Newport, House Carpenter, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the first Wednesday of May next; then and there to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition there pending, for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

Witness, H. SHERBURNE, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island &c.
Newport, April 10, 1797.

THE Creditors of EBENEZER WING, of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, Painter, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the first Wednesday in May next; then and there to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition there pending, for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

Witness, H. SHERBURNE, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
Newport, April 7, 1797.

THE Creditors of CONSTANT BOWEN, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Shipwright, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport on the first Wednesday in May next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition there pending, for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

Witness, H. SHERBURNE, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of SARAH TURNER, late of said Newport, Widow, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose;—We hereby give Notice that we will receive said Claims, at our respective Dwellings, any Time within the above Term.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, } *Commiss.*
PELEG KAIGHN, } *sioners.*

Those Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make Payment to

HANNAH TURNER, *Administ:*

Newport, April 3, 1797.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

At his Shop, at the upper End of the Town,

FRESH HAY-SEED from the State of Vermont, viz.——

Clover, Herd's, Red Top, and Burden's Grass-Seed.

Also—all Sorts of West India GOODS—at the lowest Price for Cash.

Newport, February 27, 1797.

...ency's infantry who attacked our centre, ...nd charged them vigorously. At the same ...stant General Joubert had sent down some ...attalions from the heights, who sunk the ...plateau of Rivoli. The enemy who had al-

QUOKO's EPIGRAM.

MASSA GUSTA come to town,
And what you tink um dere?
Why he Quak and Perry-fogg long time,
And bak again him inne.
Had ever poor negro so deta visit?
By de mongrel ton de law an Flyshk,
He sue, he bl...d, he purge, he poke em,
Till brockman could no longer feed um.

New and ingenious method of preparing Meat for keeping good for many years together by Mr. Cazalet, Chymist at Bordeaux.

THE art consists in evaporating the humidity of the meat, by means of a hot room, eight feet in length. This room contains 1500 lbs. of meat, cut into pieces of several pounds weight. Two stoves heat it, and shall raise the Farenheit meter to the 150th degree and keep it for 30 hours at this height.

The meat becomes dry and as hard as a stick. Part of the fat runs; but the greatest portion remains in the cellular membrane, acquires hardness, as the rest of the meat, and retains its nutritious properties. Take the meat out of the hot room, and dip it round it in a cover of fat; fly made of the bones and brought to the consistence of soup.—Take it back to the hot room, the humidity evaporates, and the meat remains covered with a kind of varnish, which shall entirely exclude the air. In this state it is preserved for years, having only to be put in a dry place. When required for use, it is to be cut in pieces, and put in the water; when it has taken eighteen hours to the water intended for broth; boil it three or four minutes.

The meat should be shut up so as to exclude the air. In this state it is reduced to half its weight, which renders it convenient for transportation.

Mr. BARKER,

Please to publish the following RECIPE for the QUINSY, which I have found a Remedy in that distressing Disorder:—

TAKE Syrup of Elderberries one Gill, Vinegar Treacle and Distilled Vinegar the Quantity of a small Nutmeg, Tincture of Assafœtida Thirty Drops, Powder of Amber Twenty Drops, Extract Peruvianus Thirty Drops, Spirits of Vitriol Ten Drops, Syrup of Saffron One Ounce, Spirits of Salo...moniac Twenty Drops;—a Dose for a Child of about one Year old is a common Tea Spoonful, and in due Proportion, either more or less, as the Child may be younger or older, by giving a Tea Spoonful, and waiting a reasonable Time. This Remedy has often been tried, and I believe that it has never, under Divine Providence failed.—As the Quinsy is a Disorder which is very sudden in its Attack, as well as in its Effect, it is wished that all Persons, who have the Care of Children, would Keep this Medicine by them, as it is difficult to procure a Physician in Time. A CORRESPONDENT.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

MOLASSES, West-India and New England Rum, per Hogshead, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Beef and Pork, per Barrel,

Raisins per Cask—Chocolate per Box, Brandy—Gin—Bohea Tea—German Steel, &c. &c.—as usual—Cheap for Cash.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

6000 Bushels of the best Isle-of-May and St. Ubes SALT.

AND

50 Hogsheads of the best Quality MOLASSES

Newport, March 28, 1797.

Ebenezer Woodward

Has for Sale, at his New store on the Long Wharf,

Coarse and fine Salt, Virginia Coal, Twist Hoops, Mill Hoops, Jib Hanks, Handspikes, Cordwood, Oak and Pine Joists, Smoked Herring, Dry Bass &c.

Also for Sale at the Shop in Thames street, superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Elastocks, Fancies, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worsted Hose, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Publications, Mens' and Womens' shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship-Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames Street.

Likewise—One SHIP of 225 Tons—One BRIG of 110 Tons—Two SCHOONERS, One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons Burthen.

General Victor, at the head of the 5th demi-brigade, overthrew all he met. Wurmser was obliged to re enter Mantua, almost as soon as he had left it, and left the field of battle covered with dead and wounded. General Serrurier then made General Victor advance with the 57th demi brigade, in order to shut them in Provera in the suburb of St. George, and thus block him up. Confusion and disorder accordingly prevailed in the enemy's ranks. Cavalry, infantry, artillery, were all mingled pell mell. The terrible 57th demi brigade yielded to no opposition. On one side it took three pieces of cannon, on another it cut to pieces the Hussar regiment of Berlendy. At this moment the respectable General Provera offered to capitulate. He reckoned upon our generosity, nor was he deceived. We allowed him to capitulate; the articles you will find annexed. 600 prisoners, among which are all the Vienna volunteers, and 20 pieces of cannon, are the fruits of this memorable day.

The army of the Republic then has in four days gained two pitched battles, and six lesser engagements, made 23,000 prisoners, among which are a Lieutenant-General, and two Generals, 22 or 25 Colonels, &c. taken 20 stand of colours, 60 pieces of cannon, and killed and wounded at least 6000 men.

I request of you the rank of General of division for General Victor. That of brigade for the Adjutant-General Vaux. All the demi brigades have covered themselves with glory; especially the 32d, 57th, and 18th, of the line, commanded by General Melina, and who in three days beat the enemy at St. Michel, at Rivoli, and at Roverbella. The Roman legions marched 24 miles a day.—Ours marched 30, and fought also occasionally.

Citizens Dessaix, Chief of the 4th demi-brigade of light infantry; Marquis, chief of the 29th; Fourniesy, chief of the 17th; have been wounded. Generals of Brigade, Joubert, Baume, Bon, and Adjutant General Lagod, particularly distinguished themselves. The individual instances of bravery, are so numerous to be enumerated here.

Signed, BUONAPARTE.

Capitulation made by the imperial troops under the walls of St. Georges, 27 Nivose, ... Year.

Garden Seeds,

Just imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold at* CHARLES LUNBAR's *Shop opposite Mr* George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Green Marrowfat, and Dwarf Pea; Sugar May, Early York, Early Charlton, Large Battersea, Early and Yellow Savoy, Large Red Cabbage, Selected Dennis Red, and Cos or Lettuce; Early Cucumber, Long, and Short Prickly; Sweet Marjoram, Dwarf Parsley; Dwarf Peppergrass, Red Pepper; Scarlet Beets; Orange Carrot; Large Parsnip; Scarlet Radish; Early Dutch Turnip; Cresses; Large Cucumber; Early Bush Beans; Red Cabbage; White Ditto; Hood's, Burden's, and Red Orach.

Newport, January 31, 1797.

Robert Lawton

Respectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Customers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the House lately occupied by the Miss THURSTONS, and nearly opposite the Store of Southcoats CREAK and CHANNING, in Thames Street, and has just received, and has for Sale,

A prime and elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, by Wholesale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,

An elegant ASSORTMENT of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.

Also, very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A Cargo of prime Coffee,

containing about 60,000 Weight—(intitled to Drawback)—by

WILLIAM T. SLOCUM.

Newport 3d Month 13th, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE, and Lot of Land, which belonged to the late TIMOTHY WATERHOUSE.—It is pleasantly located near the Centre of the Town; and is bounded Two Sides on a Street, and fronts a pleasant Square.—For Particulars, apply to the Printer.

Newport, March 29, 1797.

GIBBS & CHANNING

have JUST IMPORTED and for Sale,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Swedes' Bar Iron, of the first Qualities, flat and square, of every Dimension,

Iron Hoops and Nail Rods,

Cordage of every Dimension,

Russia and Raven's Duck, 3d Quality,

Gunnabrigs, Bagging, Russian Rolls, Britannias, brown Sheetings, Dowlas, Stripes and Checks, Platilles Royales,

Russia and German Sheetings, Diapers, Bed-Ticking, and Oil Cloths by the Package,

French Cognac Brandy, and Holland Gin, of superior Qualities, by the Pipe,

New England Rum, Molasses and Sugar, per Hogshead,

Loaf and Lump fine Flour,

Glass, 7 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 14, Window Glass.

Pint, Half Pint, and Gill Tumblers, per Box.

Edinburgh Cordial Gales.

March 28, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of Crockery and Glass Ware assorted; Crates of Crockery Ware assorted; Boxes of Glass Ware containing 80 Pieces, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Cake Soap.

The above Articles by Wholesale and Retail.

The best of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy; Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyson Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

Also a few Hogsheads and Tierces of good

...sses.

Newport, March 27, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Estate, late Job Lyndon's Grist Mill on Thames Street, South on the Way from Thames Street to the Red-Market &c. For Conditions, inquire of

DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

Coggeshall & Burdick,

Have just received, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames Street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of Small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

THE Subscribers being, by the Hon. Town Council of South Kingston, in the County of Washington, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of CALEB GARDNER, late of South Kingston, Esqr deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months being allowed by said Council for that Purpose, will attend on said Business at the House of Peter Bets, of said South Kingston Innholder, on the first Monday in each Month during said Term;—All Persons having any Demands against said Estate, are hereby notified to exhibit their Claims within said Term. Original Entries of Book Accompts, and original Obligations, will be required in Evidence, otherwise Demands founded thereon cannot be noticed.

FREEMAN PERRY, }
LEVI TOTTEN, } *Commissioners.*

South Kingston Dec. 22, 1796.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

ELISHA R. GARDNER }
CALEB N. GARDNER, } *Executors.*

TO BE SOLD,

A Two-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, and about 16 Acres of good Meadow LAND, situated and lying in the North East End of the compact Part of the Town of Newport:—For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premises.

Newport, March 27, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of superfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 17, 1797.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

CONSISTING of Dwelling-Houses, Store Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.—For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Loaf Sugar by the Quantity, or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Newport, April 4, 1797.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD

At his STORE on the Point,

JAmaica Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

West India and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,

GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,

MOLASSES, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,

FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

About Ten Tons of dry'd HIDES, which will be Sold at 10 Cents per lb.—for Cash or short Credit.

About Four Tons CORDAGE of different Sizes, and well made, will be ready to deliver this Month.

Three Vessels of different Sizes, now on the Stocks, which will be ready to launch on the shortest Notice.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town—To Let and Sell.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Business, as usual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longest Voyages, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, April 10, 1797.

Just Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,

And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1796.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,
MADE and SOLD, by

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

Nearly opposite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *at the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church,

WHERE he carries on his Business, as usual, with Fidelity and Despatch—and will sell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Convenience of these OVENS in roasting Meat—or Cookery of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail; Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins.

Likewise, GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his sincere Thanks to those who have favoured him with their Custom, and wishes a Continuance of the same.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter Cask or Pound.

Also—Seventy-four Barrels Fresh Superfine FLOUR, just come to Hand. Apply to

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

emy's infantry who attacked our centre, nd charged them vigorously. At the ſame ſtant General Joubert had ſent down ſome attalions from the heights, who ſurk the lateau of Rivoli. The enemy who had al-

General Victor, at the head of the 56th demi-brigade, overthrew all he met. Wurmſer was obliged to re enter Mantua, almoſt as ſoon as he had left it, and left the field of battle covered with dead and wounded. General Sarrurier then made General Victor advance with the 57th demi-brigade, in order to cut them in Proverd in the ſuburb of St. Georges, and thus block him up. Confuſion and diſorder accordingly prevailed in the enemy's ranks. Cavalry, infantry, artillery, were all mingled pell mell. The terrible 57th demi brigade yielded to no oppoſition. On one ſide it took three pieces of cannon. On another it cut to pieces the Huſſar regiment of Herdendy. At this moment the reſpectable General Provera offered to capitulate. He reckoned upon our generoſity, but was he deceived. We allowed him to capitulate; the articles you will find annexed. 2000 priſoners, among which are all the Viennoa volunteers, and 20 pieces of cannon, are the fruits of this memorable day.

The army of the Republic then has in four days gained two pitched battles, and ſix leſſer engagements, made 23,000 priſoners, among which are a Lieutenant-General, and two Generals, 12 or 15 Colonels, &c. taken 20 ſtand of colours, 60 pieces of cannon, and killed and wounded at leaſt 6000 men.

I requeſt of you the rank of General of Diviſion for General Victor, that of Brigade for the Adjutant-General Vaux. All the demi brigades have covered themſelves with glory; eſpecially the 32d, 57th, and 18th, of the line, commanded by General Maſſena, who in three days beat the enemy at St. Michel, at Rivoli, and at Roverbella. The Roman legions marched 24 miles a day.—Ours marched 30, and fought alſo occaſionally.

Citizens Deſſain, Chief of the 4th demi-brigade of light infantry; Marquis, chief of the 29th; Fourneſy, chief of the 17th; have been wounded. Generals of Brigade, Rial, Baume, Bon, and Adjutant General Brigod, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves. The individual inſtances of bravery, are ſo numerous to be enumerated here.

Signed, BUONAPARTE.

Capitulation made by the imperial troops under the walls of St. Georges, 27 Nivoſe, [illegible] Georges.

preſs.
advance
ve will, pe
acquire
ſmall 5
and the
mercan
furniſh
remain
paid, f
of the
it was
ers to
the pu
the D
likely
Cit zc

On
on th
The
Frenc
700,
rity's
diers
deter
ſtacke
it ſai
power
and u
news
Cam
ract
medi
the n
der a
batte
off,
ſea
Occ
the
they
"whi
ed
ſeiv
arri
of
bay
ſwi
ſpe

CUOKO's EPIGRAM.

MASSA GUSTA, come to town,
And what you turk um done?
Why he Quak and Petty-fogg long time,
And bak again him run.
Had ever poor negro ſo dotn viſit?
By de mongrel ſon de law and fyſick,
He ſue, he blood, he purge, he puke em,
Till brotkman cou'd no longer feed um.

New and ingenious method of preſerving Meat freſh for years together by Mr. Cazalet, Chymiſt at Bourdeaux.

THE art conſiſts in evaporating the humidity of the meat, by means of a hot room, eight feet in length. This room contains 1500 lbs. of meat, cut into pieces of ſeveral pounds weight. Two ſtoves heat it, and ſhould raiſe the Therm meter to the 150th degree and keep it for 70 hours at this height.

The meat becomes dry and as hard as a ſtick. Part of the fat runs; but the greateſt portion remains in the cellular membrance, acquires ſolidity as the reſt of the meat, and retains its ſweetneſs perfectly. Take the meat out of the hot room, and dip it in a diſſolution of jelly made of the bones and brought to the conſiſtence of ſirup.—Take it back to the hot room, the humidity evaporates, and the meat remains covered with a kind of varniſh, a coat that will effectually exclude the air. In this ſtate it is preſerved for years, having only loſt its humidity, which is reſtored when boiled. To cook it, firſt waſh off the coat of jelly; then let ſoak eighteen hours in the water intended for broth; boil it three or four minutes.

The meat ſhould be ſhut up ſo as to exclude the air. Its weight is reduced to half; this makes it convenient for tranſportation.

Mr. BARBER,

Pleaſe to puniſh the following RECIPE for the QUINSY, for the Benefit of all who may need a Remedy in that diſtreſſing Diſorder:—

TAKE Sirup of Elderberries one Gill, Venice Treacle and Diaſcordium the Quantity of a ſmall Nutmeg, Tincture of Aſſiſœtida Thirty Drops, Powers of Amber Twenty Drops, Elixir Proprietatus Thirty Drops, Spirits of Vitriol Ten Drops, Sirup of Saffron One Ounce, Spirits of Salormoniac Twenty Drops;—a Doſe for a Child of about one Year old is a common Tea Spoonful, and ſo in Proportion, either more or leſs, as the Child may be younger or older, by giving a Tea Spoonful, and waiting a reaſonable Time. This Remedy has often been tried, and I believe that it has never under Divine Providence failed.—As the Quinſy is a Diſorder which is very ſudden in its Attack, as well as in its Effect, it is wiſhed that all Perſons, who have the Care of Children, would keep this Medicine by them, as it is difficult to procure a Phyſician in Time. A CORRESPONDENT.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

MOLASSES, Weſt-India and New England Rum, per Hogſhead, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Beef and Pork, per Barrel,
Raiſins per Cask—Chocolate per Box,
Brandy—Gin—Bohea Tea—German Steel, &c. &c.—as uſual—Cheap for Caſh.

For SALE, by
SIMEON MARTIN,
6000 Buſhels of the beſt Iſle-of-May and St. Ubes SALT.
AND
50 Hogſheads of the beſt Quality MOLASSES
Newport, March 28, 1797

Ebenezer Woodward
Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,
Coarſe and fine Salt, Virginia Coal, Truſs Hoops, Maſt Hoops, Jib Hanks, Handſpikes, Clapboards, Oak and Pine Joiſts, ſmoak'd Herring, Dry Baſs &c.

Alſo for Sale at his Shop in Thames ſtreet,
Superfine and coarſe Broadcloths, Coatings, Elaſticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worſted Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship-Bread, &c.

Alſo—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleaſantly ſituated on Thames Street.

Likewiſe—One SHIP of 225 Tons—One BRIG of 110 Tons—Two SCHOONERS, One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons Burthen.

Garden Seeds,

Juſt imported from LONDON *and to be Sold at* CHARLES DUNBAR's *Shop, oppoſite Mr* George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Green Marrowfat, and Dwarf Peas; Dwarf May, Early Yorkſhire, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Cauliflower, Large Batterſea, Green and Yellow Savoy, Large Red Cabbage; Selſia Tennis Ball, and Cabbage Lettuce; Early ſhort top, Salmon, and Scarlet Radiſh; Sweet Marjoram, Double Parſley; Double Peppergrais; Round Spinage; Scarlet Beets; Orange Carrot; Large Parſnip; Scarlet Onion; Early Dutch Turnip; Celery; Large Cucumber; Early Britiſh Beans; Red Clover; White Ditto; Herd's, Burden's, and Red top Graſs.

Newport, January 31, 1797.

Robert Lawton

Reſpectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Cuſtomers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the Houſe lately improved by the Miſs MUMFORDS, and nearly oppoſite the Store of Meſſrs. GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames ſtreet, and has juſt received, and has for Sale,

A prime and elegant Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable
GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon, by Wholeſale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,
An elegant ASSORTMENT of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.

Alſo, very low-priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

FOR SALE,
A Cargo of prime Coffee,
conſiſting of about 60,000 Weight—(intitled to Drawback)—by
WILLIAM T. SLOCUM.
Newport, 3d Month 13*th*, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,
THE HOUSE, and Lot of Land, which belonged to the late TIMOTHY WATERHOUSE.—It is pleaſantly ſituated near the Centre of the Town; and is bounded Two Sides on a Street, and fronts a pleaſant Square.—For Particulars, apply to the Printer.
Newport, March 20, 1797.

GIBBS & CHANNING
Have JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale,
ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Swedes' Bar Iron, of the firſt Qualities, flat and ſquare, of every Dimenſion,
Iron Hoops and Nail Rods,
Cordage of every Dimenſion,
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, firſt Quality,
Osnabrigs, Bagging, Heſſian Rolls, Britannias, brown Sileſias, Dowlas, Stripes and Checks, Platilles Royales,
Ruſſia and German Sheetings, Diapers, Bed-Ticking, and Oil Cloths by the Package,
French Cognac Brandy, and Holland Gin, of ſuperior Qualities, by the Pipe,
New England Rum, Molaſſes and Sugar, per Hogſhead,
Fine and ſuperfine Flour,
by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 14, Window Glaſs.
Pint, Half Pint, and Gill Tumblers, per Box.
Edinburgh Cordial Caſes.
March 28. 1797.

FOR SALE, BY
SIMON DAVIS,
A Great Variety of Crockery and Glaſs Ware aſſorted; Crates of Crockery Ware aſſorted; Boxes Glaſs Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glaſſes, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Caſtile Soap.
The above Articles by Wholeſale and Retail.
The beſt of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy; Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyſon Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.
Alſo a few Hogſheads and Tierces of *good* Moleſſes.
Newport, March 27, 1797.

FOR SALE,
THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Eſtate, late Job Carr's, ſituate Eaſt on Thames ſtreet, South on the Way from Thames ſtreet to the Red-Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of
DANIEL W. BARKER.
Newport January 2. 1796.

Coggeſhall & Burdick,
At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames ſtreet,
HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.
Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.
Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.
All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-ſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.
They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

THE Subſcribers being, by the Hon. Town Council of South Kingſton, in the County of Waſhington, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of CALEB GARDNER, late of South Kingſton, Eſq; deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed by ſaid Council for that Purpoſe, will attend on ſaid Buſineſs at the Houſe of Peter Bois, of ſaid South Kingſton, Innholder, on the firſt Monday in each Month during ſaid Term;—All Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are hereby notified to exhibit their Claims within ſaid Term. Original Entries of Book Accompts, and original Obligations, will be required in Evidence, otherwiſe Demands founded thereon cannot be noticed.

FREEMAN PERRY, } *Commiſſioners.*
LEVI TOTTEN, }
South Kingſton Dec. 12, 1796.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to
ELISHA R. GARDNER } *Executors.*
CALEB N. GARDNER, }

TO BE SOLD,
A Two-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, and about 16 Acres of good Meadow LAND, ſituated and lying in the North Eaſt End of the compact Part of the Town of Newport;—For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premiſes.
Newport, March 27, 1797.

FOR SALE,
A Quantity of ſuperfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels, by
HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.
Newport, Jan. 17, 1797.

Valuable Real Eſtate for Sale.

CONSISTING of Dwelling-Houſes, Store Houſes, a large Diſtillery, and Lots of Land, ſituated in this Town.—For Deſcription, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

For Sale, by
THOMAS HANDY,
At the Sugar Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,
Loaf Sugar by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.—Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.
Newport, April 4, 1797.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD
At his STORE on the Point,
JAmaica Spirits, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Weſt India and New England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
MOLASSES, ſuitable for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,
About Ten Tons of dry'd HIDES, which will be Sold at 10 Cents per lb.—for Caſh or ſhort Credit.
About Four Tons CORDAGE of different Sizes, and well made, will be ready to deliver this Month.
Three Veſſels of different Sizes, now on the Stocks, which will be ready to launch on the ſhorteſt Notice.
Sundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town—To Let and Sell.

HE
Carries on the BAKING Buſineſs, as uſual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longeſt Voyages, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, equally good.
He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.
Newport, April 10, 1797.

Juſt Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back Street, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by
CHARLES LASSALE,
A Beautiful and very extenſive Variety of the moſt faſhionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.
Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roaſt Turkey,
Diſhes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candleſticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.
☞ Thoſe Ladies who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themſelves with almoſt any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occaſion for, and of the neweſt Faſhion.
Newport, Nov. 28, 1796.

TIN OVENS,
Of a new Conſtruction,
MADE and SOLD, by
Joſeph Mumford,
Near the RED-MARKET,
Nearly oppoſite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *at the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church,
WHERE he carries on his Buſineſs, as uſual, with Fidelity and Deſpatch—and will ſell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*
The Conveniency of theſe OVENS in roaſting Meat—or Cookery of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.
Alſo, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail; Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins.
Likewiſe, GLASS LAMPS.
He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead.
Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.
He returns his ſincere Thanks to thoſe who have favoured him with their Cuſtom, and wiſhes a Continuance of the ſame.

Gun Powder
Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter Cask or Pound.
Alſo—Seventy-four Barrels Freſh Superfine FLOUR, juſt come to Hand. Apply to
PHILIP ROBINSON.
Newport, March 6, 1797.